

DOT Program Year 2013-2014

Update of Previously Inventoried Historic Properties, Archaeological Sensitivity,
and
Proposal for Archaeological Monitoring

PIN 5760.80.101

NY Gateway Connections Improvement Project to the US Peace Bridge Plaza
City of Buffalo
Erie County, New York

RAS 45(13)

by
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

DOT PIN: 5760.80.101

Project Type: The Federal Highway Administration and New York State Department of Transportation are proposing an access improvement project to reduce the use of local streets by interstate traffic and provide access to the existing US Peace Bridge Plaza at its current location.

Cultural Resource Survey Type: Update information on previously identified historic properties within the preliminary Area of Potential Effect (APE) and provide an assessment of archaeological sensitivity.

Location:

Location: City of Buffalo
Minor Civil Division (MCD): 02940
County: Erie County, New York

Survey Area: 23.0 ha (57 ac)

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangles: Buffalo, NW, N. Y.-Ont.

Sensitivity Assessments:

Prehistoric: Background research suggests that the project area has a high prehistoric sensitivity for all site types. A range of previously recorded archaeological sites exist nearby. There is a bluff and terrace within the project area, an uncommon topographic feature within the relatively level lake plain. Historic and modern land use have likely had a negative impact on archaeological sensitivity, however previously unrecorded sites have been identified in nearby settings that are also heavily urbanized (Shmookler et al. 2007: 7-4).

Historic: The historic sensitivity is high in the vicinity of the APE, especially in areas around Map Documented Structure (MDS) locations and buildings more than fifty years old. Development beginning in the early nineteenth century and continuing today has likely impacted much of the APE but it is possible that historic sites may be present below fill and modern construction. Historic photos, documents, and maps help to identify transportation, military, residential, industrial, and commercial buildings and structures that were situated in or adjacent to the APE. Deeply buried deposits may include evidence from the basements of buildings, refuse pits, sheet and pit middens, and other special purpose agricultural and commercial structures and features. If present, intact archaeological deposits from these contexts have the potential to provide a rich, varied record of the growth and development of the project area through time. However, the integrity of any potential archaeological sites is unknown at this time.

Testing Recommendations: Given the level of prior disturbance, the impervious nature of the APE for direct effects, and depths of proposed impacts, archaeological field methods are limited to construction monitoring. Archaeological monitoring during construction is recommended within the APE for direct effects in proximity to MDS locations and where deep excavations will occur. Special attentions should be paid to two areas of high historic archaeological potential. One involves the north end of the direct APE and represents a cluster of MDS along Sheridan Terrace including a former cemetery associated with Fort Porter. The other is at the extreme southwest corner of the APE and represents the closest proximity of the Erie Canal to the direct APE (Figure 14).

Previously Identified Historic Properties within the Project APE:

Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places: Front Park and Porter Avenue

Properties Determined Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places: 18 contributing resources within the Prospect Hill Historic District

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INTRODUCTION

In June 2013, the Archaeological Survey, State University of New York at Buffalo, conducted a cultural resources survey for PIN 5760.80.101, NY Gateway Connections Improvement Project to the US Peace Bridge Plaza. This survey identifies historic properties within the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE), including updated information for previously evaluated architectural resources, and provides an assessment of archaeological sensitivity for the APE associated with direct effects. This report (*Reports of the Archaeological Survey* Vol. 45, No. 13) presents the results of this study along with a proposal for archaeological monitoring.

These investigations were conducted by the Archaeological Survey on behalf of the New York State Museum (NYSM) / State Education Department (SED) under the SED's memorandum of agreement with the NYSDOT. All aspects of this study conform to the SED's Work Scope Specifications for Cultural Resource Investigations (2004) and the New York Archaeological Council's (NYAC) Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations (1994).

Project Description

The New York Gateway Connections Improvement Project to the US Peace Bridge Plaza project is a federal-aid transportation project subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulation, 36 CFR Part 800. The project proposes to provide improved access to and from the US Border Port of Entry/Peace Bridge Plaza, in the City of Buffalo. Alternatives include: 1) the no-build alternative; and 2) An alternative to construct a new ramp from the Plaza to the northbound lanes of Interstate 190, to remove Baird Drive, and to provide alternate access from Porter Avenue to the Plaza. FHWA, in coordination with NYSDOT and in consultation with NYSDOT, has defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) based on a proposed scope of work that includes:

- A direct connection from the U.S. Peace Bridge Plaza to the northbound Thruway I-190;
- A new access point to the Peace Bridge from the City of Buffalo via Porter Avenue; and
- The removal of Baird Drive from Front Park.

Project Location

The Project is located in the City of Buffalo (MCD 02940), Erie County, New York (Figure 1). Figure 2 shows the APE on the 1965 *Buffalo, N.Y.-Ont.* USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle. Photos 1-14 provide representative views of the APE. The photos depict conditions at the time of field visits in April, 2013.

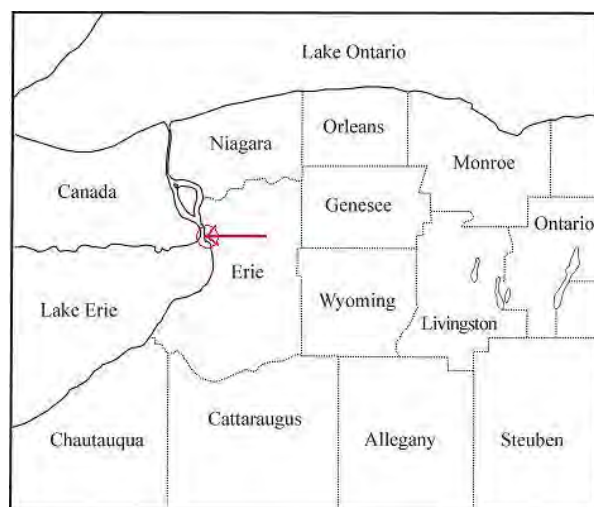


Figure 1. General location of the Project in western New York State.

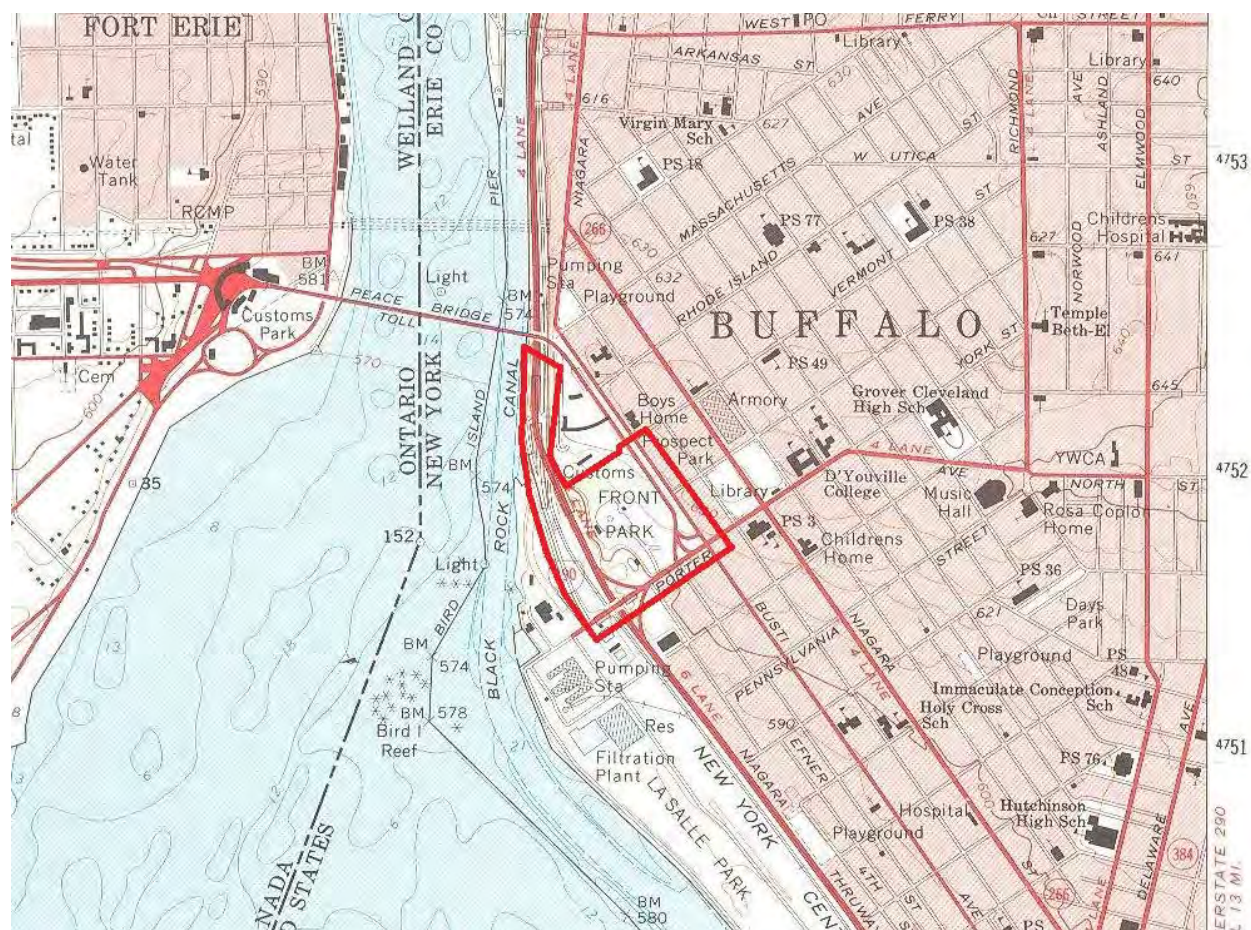


Figure 2. Location of the Project APE (outlined in red) on the 1965 Buffalo, NW, N.Y. -Ont. USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle.



Photo 1. Bird's Eye View of the APE, facing northeast. The NRL Front Park lies in the center of the image and the NRL Porter Avenue crosses the image from the bottom left to upper right corner of the image (90NR01217). The National Register Eligible Prospect Hill Historic District lies in the upper portion of the image.



Photo 2. Bird's Eye View of the APE, facing north. The northern portion of the project area is shown.



Photo 3. Bird's Eye View of the APE, facing northeast. Map Documented Structures (MDS) relating to Fort Porter are located in the upper left corner of the image and in the lower right portion of the image, under the ramp.



Photo 4. Bird's Eye View of the APE, facing north. The project area's northern limit extends to just south of the Peace Bridge.



Photo 5. View of the APE at the southwestern end, facing northeast. The Porter Avenue bridge (BIN 5512560) over I-190 is to the right and the National Register Listed (NRL) Front Park is in the background (90NR01217). Looking towards the location of a potential new ramp to the Peace Bridge from the NRL Porter Avenue.



Photo 6. View of the APE at the southwestern end, facing east. The Porter Avenue bridge (BIN 5512560) over I-190 is in the foreground, the NRL Porter Avenue is in the background and the NRL Front Park in the background to the left (90NR01217).



Photo 7. View of the APE at the southwestern end, from the south side of Porter Avenue, facing northeast. The NRL Porter Avenue is in far background.



Photo 8. View of the APE, facing north towards proposed Porter Avenue access point to the Peace Bridge.



Photo 9. View of the southeast section of the APE, looking west on Porter Avenue. Busti Avenue is in the foreground, and the NRL Front Park is to the right.



Photo 10. View of the southeast corner of the APE, facing north. The NRL Porter Avenue is in the foreground and Busti Avenue is situated between the NRL Front Park to the left and the National Register Eligible Prospect Hill Historic District to the right.



Photo 11. View of the southern half of the APE, facing south along Baird Drive in Front Park. Baird Drive was built through the NRL Front Park in the 1920s. The alignment of Baird Drive lies within the APE for direct effects.



Photo 12. View within Front Park at the center of the APE, facing northwest. Baird Drive is in the foreground. Peace Bridge Plaza buildings lie in the background, outside the APE. The alignment of Baird Drive lies within the APE for direct effects.



Photo 13. View of the APE from near 637 Busti Avenue, facing north. Photo illustrates the relationship between Baird Drive in Front Park, to the left, and Busti Avenue, to the right.



Photo 14. View of the APE from the northwest end, facing south. The railroad tracks and Sheridan Terrace (left) lie within the APE for direct effects. A proposed new ramp would carry traffic from the plaza (left) to the northbound I-190 (right).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Environmental Setting

Topography. The preliminary Area of Potential Effect (APE) for direct effects lies within the Erie-Ontario Lake Plain physiographic province, a region with relatively few prominent topographic features (Owens et al 1986: 2-4). The surrounding landscape represents a former lake bottom created by the glacial precursors to the present day Lake Erie. Most of the APE for direct effects lies on level terrain adjacent to the Niagara River. Portions of the APE for direct effects, especially in the southern half of the APE for direct effects, are situated on a steep bluff. Two hundred years of development in this part of Buffalo has erased most of the small-scale topographic features in the area. The extent to which they might remain intact below recent soils is unknown.

Bedrock. The underlying bedrock consists of Onondaga Limestone (Buehler and Tesmer 1963: 7-8). Some formations within the limestone bedrock contain chert nodules widely utilized by prehistoric peoples of this region as a lithic source material. Although soils in the APE have not been mapped in detail, elsewhere on the lake plain bedrock typically occurs at depths of greater than 1.5 m (5 ft). It is likely that bedrock lies deeply buried below glacial and lacustrine sediments (Owens et al 1986: 8). Some surface exposures exist, especially along the railroad tracks near the Peace Bridge. Most, if not all, of these exposures are the result of historic quarrying and construction of the railroad bed in the 19th century. It is known that quarrying of limestone occurred in the vicinity of the project area during the 1840s for Fort Porter buildings. The quarry was located just west of the concourse in Front Park (Pierce 1996).

Soils. Two soil types are found in the APE for direct effects: Urban Land (Ud) and Urban Land-Collamer Complex (UmA) (Owens et al. 1986: Plate 35). Most of the area is classified as Urban Land (Ud). Urban land includes settings where 80% or more of the ground surface is covered by impervious structures such as roads, asphalt, concrete and buildings (Ibid. p. 133). Consequently, the nature of the soils underlying the area are difficult to determine without field testing.

Urban Land-Collamer Complex soils (UmA) are "...about 60 percent Urban land that is mostly covered by concrete asphalt, buildings, or other impervious surfaces; about 30 percent undisturbed Collamer soils; and 10 percent other soils. Urban land and Collamer soils occur together in such an intricate pattern that it was not practical to separate them in mapping" (Owens, et al. 1986: 140). The Collamer portion of the complex is typically located on elevated benches on the lowland lake plain, having formed in glacial lake deposits with high silt content.

Vegetation. A beech-maple biome would have dominated the somewhat poorly drained areas on the Erie Lake Plain with oak, chestnut, ash and pine found in greater numbers in well drained settings (Miller 1973: 15). Anyone viewing the area in the early nineteenth century would have encountered a beach, a sandy bluff, and a meadow on the bluff (Shmookler et al. 2007: 5-4, 5-7; Pierce 1996).

Drainage. The area lies adjacent to the Niagara River as it exits from Lake Erie. The only known stream or naturally occurring water source other than the adjacent river that existed within this now heavily urbanized area appears in Figure 3 and represents a small tributary with a dendritic pattern draining areas to the southeast and flowing through the project area. Whether it or other undocumented streams remain intact below fill soil levels is unknown. The presence of this stream in proximity to the Lake Erie shoreline, and cross-cutting bluffs and lowland areas suggests the locale would be highly suitable for prehistoric land use and habitation.

Current Land Use. The Project lies within a heavily urbanized setting with the earliest recorded development occurring at the end of the 18th century near the current location of the Peace Bridge. The former alignment of the Erie Canal, completed in 1825 and subsequently enlarged and modified numerous times in the 19th century, is located outside the APE for direct effects. The Canal was abandoned and then filled and paved over in the 1950s during the construction of the New York State Thruway. A large portion of the APE for direct effects is situated on a bluff that was modified by the construction of Fort Porter in the middle of the 19th century, and by railroad bed realignment and landscaping in the second half of the 19th century. The entire western portion of the APE is covered by the I-190 highway and its associated ramps, a railroad bed, and Sheridan Terrace, located immediately west of the Peace Bridge Plaza.

Disturbances. Disturbances associated with construction, renovation, landscaping, and modernization over the past 200 years have likely resulted in a complex soil stratigraphy reflecting the varied uses of the project area. Fill soils, especially within the alignment of structures related to the I-190 highway, are almost certainly present.

Expected Depth of Cultural Deposits. Despite the extensive disturbances in the APE, deeply buried deposits with archaeological potential could exist below surface layers lacking such material. The alignment of the former Erie Canal lies adjacent to the APE for direct effects and its dredgings may have been redeposited in other portions of the APE (Figures 11-14). Cultural material might be recovered through hand excavations in some areas, but it seems more likely that significant archaeological deposits will be chance discoveries at great depths below the present ground surface during construction monitoring. Cultural material could be found up to five meters (16 ft) deep in the area of Fort Porter, or in deep basements that may be associated with Map Documented Structure (MDS) locations.

Throughout the APE for direct effects, deep fill and some natural deposits are documented by soil borings to depths between 7.5-15 m (25-50 ft) below ground surface (Figure 10, Table 3). Soil Boring information is derived from State of New York Department of Transportation Geotechnical Engineering Bureau Subsurface Exploration Logs from the Busti Avenue and Peace Bridge Connection to the New York Thruway project. Borings were conducted from 1965 to 1969 (New York Department of Transportation Geotechnical Engineering Bureau 1965-1969).

Site File Search

A search was conducted to identify the locations of previously recorded archaeological sites within a 3.2 km (2 mi) radius of the APE. Site files were examined at the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) (Appendix C) and the SUNY Buffalo (UB) Archaeological Survey. The file search includes prehistoric site locations documented by early investigators of the region (Beauchamp 1900, Houghton 1909, Parker 1922). The file search identified 71 sites; 12 prehistoric, 56 historic sites, and three sites with both prehistoric and historic components in the two mile radius around the APE. The site types and locations are considered in the prehistoric and historic context sections of this report and are used to develop sensitivity estimates. Sites identified by the file search are summarized in Table 1.

The site files were also examined for the locations and results of archaeological and architectural investigations previously conducted in or near the APE (Appendix C). Twenty-three studies were noted that identified many of the prehistoric and historic archaeological sites noted above. No sites were found.

No previously-documented National Register Listed (NRL) or Eligible (NRE) archaeological sites are located within the APE for direct effects.

Prehistoric Context

Settlement Patterns. A detailed prehistoric context and sensitivity is contained in the Phase 1A report written for the Peace Bridge Expansion project by Ecology and Environment, Inc. (Shmookler et al. 2007: 7-1). The results of the site file search for this narrower scope revealed that 12 prehistoric sites and three prehistoric sites with historic components have been previously recorded within a 3.2 km (2 mi) radius of the APE (Table 1). Two of the sites are located in proximity to the APE for direct effects - the Fort Porter site identified by A. L. Benedict (UB 169) and a large, amorphous Parker (1922) site (ACP ERIE-6B). The Fort Porter site is described as 1000 ft from the APE but the site location is unclear and referenced specifically to Fort Porter so it is considered in proximity to the APE.

Several sites were recorded in this part of western New York by early investigators of the region including Arthur C. Parker (1922). One of Parker's sites is described as a collection of unidentified prehistoric workshops contained within a large area along the Niagara River (NYSM 8584). Portions of the site may be within the APE, but the description is too vague to accurately locate it on a map. The Fort Porter Site was described by A.L. Benedict as a prehistoric camp of undetermined age and cultural affiliation (A02940.000123, UB 169, Fort Porter,

Buffalo F) yielding celts, a gorget and notched points suggesting a pre-Iroquoian occupation of some duration and magnitude. The location was said to be in a triangular field east of the parade ground, a location too vague to place on our maps.

Most of the sites have an unknown cultural affiliation, were identified recently by cultural resource studies, and have not been examined in detail or lack documentation (Table 1). Sites yielding temporally diagnostic information tend to be multicomponent sites, often containing evidence of Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Site types recorded within a two mile radius of the project area include lithic scatters, quarries, workshops, camps, villages, and burials.

A large portion of the known sites occur near the Niagara River, a major topographic feature that lies adjacent to and outside the APE. Other sites are situated near tributaries of the Niagara River. Because of the heavily urbanized nature of the APE, it is not possible to identify all of the micro-environmental features such as streams or knolls with which sites may have been associated. One exception is a stream that was depicted on an 1829 historic map flowing through the APE and into the Niagara River (Figure 3). The bluff and terrace within the APE, relatively near the Niagara River, greatly enhances the prehistoric sensitivity of the APE.

A number of historic and pre-contact sites have been identified in the urban setting of downtown Buffalo, New York, buried deeply below fill soils. Several pre-contact sites have been found where deep trenching for building and infrastructure construction reached intact natural soil horizons.

Table 1. Summary of Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within a 3.2 km (2 mi) Radius of the PIN 5760.80.101 APE.
Sites Located in Proximity to the APE are Highlighted in Yellow.

Site #/ Site Name	Distance from APE / Distance from water / slope	Cultural Affiliation/Dates/ Type	Reference
NYSM 8584 ACP ERIE-6B	Portions may be within PA/ Lg general area east side Niagara River /flat-moderate	Unidentified prehistoric Workshops (many open air workshops)	Documented by Parker
NYSM 3181 ACP ERIE-12	1.1 km (3,600 ft) SE/1158 m (3800 ft) E Niagara River/flat-gentle	Unidentified prehistoric Camp	Documented by Parker
NYSM 3253 ACP ERIE	1.6 km (1 mi) SE/91 m (300 ft) E Niagara River/flat	Unidentified prehistoric Traces of occupation	Documented by Parker
A02940.000123 UB 168; Buffalo E Site	2.7 km (1.7 mi) S/500 m (1640 ft)/flat-gentle	Early and Late Woodland	Stage IA Kelly Island Sewer 1977
A02940.023479 Washington St. Sites Loci 1-3	2.7 km (1.7 mi) S/500 m (1640 ft)/flat-gentle	1851-1914 Fragmented limestone wall	OPR Report #613; 98PR0936
A02940.023694 44-50 Commercial Street	2.7 km (1.7 mi) S/250 m (820 ft)/flat-gentle	19 th century and unidentified prehistoric Stone foundation and deposits Stray prehistoric	OPR Report #827
A02940.004623 Erie Canal-Grand Canal Prime Slip & Commercial Slip Areas Site	2.7 km (1.7 mi) S/250 m (820 ft)/flat	19 th century – 20 th century Remains of canal associated with locks and other features	Stage IA/B Kelly Island Sanitary Sewer C-36-1070, 1977 OPR Report #531; 03PR0188
A02940.023625 Buffalo Lighthouse Site	2.7 km (1.7 mi) S/adjacent Buffalo River/flat	c. 1798 Lighthouse	OPR Report #794
A02940.023356 Wilcox Museum Well at Theodore Roosevelt NRS	2.1 km (1.3 mi) E/2.4 km (1.5 mi) E Lake Erie / 198 m (650 ft); flat	19 th -20 th century Extant well and foundation	Dean and Barbor 6/98
A02940.023708 UB 3747 Roosevelt NHS	2.1 km (1.3 mi) E/2.4 km (1.5 mi) E Lake Erie / 198 m (650 ft); flat	Early Woodland (Meadowood) lithic scatter. c. 1838 Foundation w/ various uses, first as barracks. For 04PR2076 –building & foundation	OPR Report #853 02PR2076 and 04PR2076
A02940.000015 UB 1682	2.5 km (1.5 mi) E/2.7 km (1.7 mi) E Niagara River/gentle-moderate	19 th century Log pavement	Buffalo Plank Road documentation 8/80
A02940.023493 Site 8	2.6 km (1.6 mi) E/1.6 km (1 mi) E Lake Erie/flat	Late 19 th -early 20 th century Round brick drain, 40 cm wide x 75 cm long	OPR Report #628, 99PR4041
A02940.023494 Site 11	2.6 km (1.6 mi) E/1.6 km (1 mi) E Lake Erie/flat	Unidentified prehistoric and Euroamerican Scatter and historic stray finds	“
A02940.023495 Site 10	2.6 km (1.6 mi) E/1.6 km (1 mi) E Lake Erie/flat	mid-late 19 th century Yellow mortared brick drain	“
A02940.023440	2.9 km (1.8 mi) S/1.3 km (.8 mi) E Lake	Early-mid 19 th century Freight house and	OPR Report #553

Carroll Street Freight House	Erie/flat	railroad remains	99PR0122
Site #/ Site Name	Distance from APE / Distance from water / slope	Cultural Affiliation/Dates/ Type	Reference
A02940.023490; Site 5	2.9 km (1.8 mi) S/1.3 km (.8 mi) E Lake Erie/flat	Early-mid 19 th century Midden capped with layer wood particle 20 cm thick & 335 cm long	OPR Report #628, 99PR4041
A02940.023492; Site 7	2.9 km (1.8 mi) S/1.3 km (.8 mi) E Lake Erie/flat	mid 19 th century Architectural element of rough cut mortared stone	“
A02940.023498 Site 13	2.9 km (1.8 mi) S/1.3 km (.8 mi) E Lake Erie/flat	mid-late 19 th century Organic stain with artifacts	“
UB 2795	2.4 km (1.5 mi) S/.6 km (.4 mi) E Lake Erie/flat	Circa 1800-1825 cemetery & human burial	UB
UB 1716-1757, UB 1759	2.4 km (1.5 mi) E/1.9 km (1.2 mi) E Lake Erie/flat-gentle	43 Historic Sites, Historic (c1915) Euroamerican house foundations	UB
UB 3084, Jubilee Spring	3.2 km (2 mi) NE/2.9 km (1.8 mi) E Niagara River/flat	Historic construction debris	UB
A02940.000128, UB 281 Squaw Island Site	3.2 km (2 mi) N/Adjacent to Niagara River/flat	Unidentified Prehistoric	UB
UB 760	2.8 km (1.7 mi) W/Adjacent Niagara River/flat	Multicomponent Prehistoric camp	UB
A02940.000123, UB 169, Fort Porter, Buffalo F	0.3 km (1000 ft) SW/adjacent Niagara River/flat	Unidentified Prehistoric camp	UB
UB 4107	2 km (1.3 mi) SE/1 km (.7 mi) NE Lake Erie/flat	Unidentified Prehistoric lithic scatter and historic scatter	UB
Peace Bridge Site (AfGr-9), UB 719	1.6 km (1 mi) W/Adjacent to Niagara River/flat	Multi-component Late Archaic to Late Woodland	Williamson, Cooper, and Robertson, 1997
Orchid Site (AfGr-1)	1.6 km (1 mi) W/Adjacent to Niagara River/flat	Orchid Unit A: Late Woodland Ossuary Orchid Unit B: Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Late Woodland sheet midden, burials, features	Williamson, Cooper, and Robertson, 1997
Surma Site (AfGr-2)	1.6 km (1 mi) W/Adjacent to Niagara River/flat	Late Archaic, Transitional Woodland cemetery, lithics, ceramics	Williamson, Cooper, and Robertson, 1997
Walnut Site (AfGr-7)	1.6 km (1 mi) W/Adjacent to Niagara River/flat	Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Transitional Woodland, and Late Woodland sheet midden with lithics and ceramics, several burials	Williamson, Cooper, and Robertson, 1997

Key: NYSM – New York State Museum
 OPR – Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation, Field Services Bureau
 UB – SUNY Buffalo, Archaeological Survey
 ACP – AC Parker, Archaeological History of New York (1920)
 UP – Unidentified Prehistoric

Historic Context

This section of the report discusses the results of the site file search for previously recorded historic archaeological sites located in and near the APE. This section also discusses prior development in and near the APE as documented on historic maps and in other archival sources. A search of the OPRHP and SUNY Buffalo site files revealed 56 historic sites, and three sites with both prehistoric and historic components, recorded within a 3.2 km (2 mi) radius of the APE for direct effects (Table 1). None of the sites lie within the APE for direct effects. Most of the sites have yielded evidence of mid-to-late 19th century architectural materials, foundations, and domestic refuse. A detailed historic context and sensitivity is contained in the Phase 1A report written for the Peace Bridge Expansion project by Ecology and Environment, Inc. (Shmookler et al. 2007).

Before the middle of the 19th century, the APE contained steep-sided ravines cut into a sandy bluff above a narrow sandy beach. Over time these features were filled in or leveled. The black limestone that gave the Village of Black Rock its name was a triangular outcropping that jutted about 300 feet into the river. It was located just north of the APE, north of the Peace Bridge. It had a level surface about four feet above the fast Niagara River and offered a natural harbor and eddy. The rock was a popular fishing location for Native Americans before Euro-American settlement of the region (Smith, Vol 1. 1884: 23; Smith, Vol 2. 1884: 54; Schmookler et al. 2007: 5-4, 5-7; Pierce 1996).

The first Europeans to set foot in the area were probably the men associated with the construction and launching of the Griffon, a small French sailing ship financed by LaSalle in 1679. For a short period of time it was anchored in the Niagara River, at a spot just north of the Peace Bridge, and may have been protected by the “black rock” outcropping although other sources describe the Griffon as having been at anchor at Squaw Island, located about one mile north of the project area (Spear 1977: 9; Bingham 1931).

The British began building sailing vessels on the Niagara River about one hundred years later, foreshadowing one of the important early industries in Black Rock (Spear 1977: 9). The neighborhood was the scene of a skirmish between British soldiers and French-allied Seneca warriors in 1763, during the French and Indian War. Between 1784 and 1797 a number of treaties were signed by the Seneca and the United States that caused the removal of the Senecas from most of Western New York, including the four-mile strip of land within which lies the APE. This was also the period of time when a ferry was established at the “black rock” to transport people and goods across the river (Shmookler et al. 2007: 5-2, 3, 4).

Except for the area around the Black Rock Ferry, the APE for direct effects remained largely untouched before 1801 when farm lots were surveyed and a triangular plot was set aside for the United States military. The area between the military lot and the Village of New Amsterdam (Buffalo) was set aside for the Village of Black Rock. Ship building was an important industry in the area and the village developed quickly into a trading and transportation hub for the region. By 1805, it contained a tavern, ferry station, warehouse, and a general store (Shmookler et al. 2007: 5-4).

During the War of 1812 development in the area was halted except for the construction of small fortifications, several of which were probably in the general vicinity of the project area. These consisted mainly of earthworks and small, hastily constructed wooden buildings. Over the course of the war, British and American artillery exchanged fire across the river and battles were fought in the area because the “black rock” was strategically important for loading and unloading boats. Most of the buildings near the “black rock” were destroyed during the war (Shmookler et al. 2007: 5-12, 13).

The Village of Black Rock initially recovered faster than Buffalo after the War of 1812 because of its natural harbor at the “black rock”. But when Buffalo was chosen for the terminus of the Erie Canal, Black Rock’s fate was fairly sealed. In 1825 the “black rock” was removed during the construction of the canal, the ferry operation was moved north in the next year, and the village’s development slowed as canal boats were towed past the area to be unloaded at Buffalo. Some important businesses in Black Rock moved south to Buffalo while others moved north to take advantage of the water power generated by a lock just north of Scajaquada Creek (Shmookler et al. 2007: 5-13, 17, 22).

Improvements made in the area in the first half of the nineteenth century were associated with the construction and enlargement of the Erie Canal, two railroad lines, and the construction of Fort Porter. The section of the Erie Canal adjacent to the APE was constructed in 1825. Its original dimensions included a surface width of 40 feet along most of its length. Due to increased traffic, the canal was enlarged between 1836 and 1862 to a width of 70 feet at the surface.

The Buffalo and Black Rock Railroad was constructed along the beach between the Village of Buffalo and the Black Rock ferry station, at the foot of the current Ferry Street, north of the APE. It was Buffalo's first railroad and began operating in 1834. A horse-drawn railcar was pulled along a three mile long railroad consisting of four-inch thick wood rails covered with a thin strip of iron (Shmookler et al. 2007: 5-19). The New York Central Railroad took over the Buffalo and Black Rock Railroad tracks in the 1850s. The tracks were moved from the east side of the canal to the west side and a bridge was built over the Erie Canal near Fort Porter. North of Vermont Street, the railroad line was moved further inland, a project that probably involved removal of some of the bluff within the APE for direct effects (Shmookler et al. 2007: 5-20).

Construction for a permanent fort took place between 1843 and 1847. Additional land was purchased from private citizens, including the home and stable of Colonel James McKay. The Fort Porter grounds were contained within an area of 28.5 acres, some of which is now within the APE for direct effects (Pierce 1996: 5-6).

Buffalo was incorporated as a city in 1832 and grew at a phenomenal rate because of the canal terminus and the construction of major railroads through the city. The Village of Black Rock became the Town of Black Rock in the same year and developed slowly as business and commerce gravitated to the south at Buffalo and to the north at the Lower Black Rock canal lock and Scajaquada Creek area. Black Rock was eventually absorbed into the City of Buffalo in 1853 (Spear 1977: 12-21). The extensive grounds belonging to Fort Porter, especially to the south of the fort buildings, soon became a popular make-shift park for citizens of Buffalo and pasture for local farm animals (Pierce 1996: 5-15, 5-16, 26, 32).

In 1868, Frederick Law Olmsted brought his idea for an integrated system of parks, residential development, and parkways to the city of Buffalo. Land for Front Park was purchased in 1868 and construction began in 1871. Front Park was substantially complete and opened to the public by the mid 1870s (Shmookler et al. 2007: 5-31). By 1881, Front Park was the most heavily used park in the whole system, averaging 5,000 visitors on a good summer day. The most popular spot was at the crest of the bluff (Reports of the Park Commissioners 1881: 68).

The second half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century saw Buffalo continue to grow out toward its city limits. Improvements and expansions of utilities like sewers, streets, and gas lines, and the introduction of streetcar lines allowed citizens to move farther away from the city center. Residential, commercial, and industrial buildings followed the construction of the parks, streetcar lines, and utilities. The second enlargement of the Erie Canal took place between 1896 and 1898. The section of canal adjacent to the APE for direct effects was abandoned by 1918 upon completion of the New York State Barge Canal, which terminated in Tonawanda, New York (Shmookler et al. 2007: 5-20, 21).

In 1879, the United States government gave the city permission to improve the grounds around the fort. Landscaping, including the construction of drives and foot paths, altered the grounds around the fort. By 1885 part of the fort wall was demolished for a park drive along the bluff. Between 1887 and 1888, every building, including the blockhouse, was dismantled or demolished and the earthworks were filled in or leveled. By 1888, the fort had new red brick barracks, offices, a bakery, a magazine, and three two-story frame officers' barracks among other utility buildings.

The fort underwent another expansion in 1897, with the addition of new barracks and stables. The triangle of land containing the fort held an expansive lawn with many fine brick and frame buildings. The physical appearance of the fort grounds and buildings remained largely unchanged until 1925 when the property was sold for the construction of the Peace Bridge. Over the years, the Peace Bridge Plaza has taken over the grounds of Fort Porter and no structures or landscape elements of the fort remain.

Efforts to build a permanent bridge over the Niagara River between the United States and Canada began in the middle of the 19th century. The International Railroad Bridge was constructed in 1873, north of the APE. It did not

provide for pedestrians or non-railroad vehicular traffic. The only other conveyance across the river above the falls was the ferry based on the American side at Black Rock, and it was considered inadequate after the turn of the twentieth century. Pressure from various business associations on both sides of the river and a desire to build a monument to celebrate 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States finally found success in 1922 and 1923 with the incorporation of the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Company by the Canadian and American governments. The ground breaking ceremony for the construction of the Peace Bridge took place on August 17, 1925. On June 1, 1927, the bridge was opened to public traffic (Spear 1977: 1-45).

Baird Drive was built through Front Park in the 1920s to provide access to the Peace Bridge Plaza from Porter Avenue. The Peace Bridge Plaza quickly exceeded its capacity and was enlarged in 1930. Additional truck warehousing and customs buildings were constructed in 1935-36. Between 1952 and 1958, the existing truck warehouse and the administration building were demolished and new ones were built (Cloutier 2007: 82-85). The Peace Bridge and Plaza are located outside the Project APE.

Construction on the New York State Thruway in the vicinity of the project area took place from 1953 to 1956. The portion of the Thruway adjacent to the southern half of the APE for direct effects was built on top of the Erie Canal bed. In 1960, new Porter Avenue ramps gave motorists access to the bridge from the thruway. Further alterations to Front Park occurred in 1971 and 1991 when ramps were constructed connecting the plaza to the thruway (Spear 1977: 90; Pierce 1996: 6-35).

Buffalo's population peaked in the 1950s and began a steady decline as large companies started leaving the area. War industries scaled back or closed altogether. Small local companies could not compete with national corporations and the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway allowed shipping to bypass Buffalo. The construction of the interstate highway system and inexpensive Federal new-home loans sparked an exodus from the city. All of these factors contributed to a general decline in the area (Shmookler et al. 2007: 5-39).

Historic Map Analysis. Historic maps were examined for evidence of previous development in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for direct effects, including early road alignments and other indications of historic activity. Map Documented Structures are plotted on Figure 10 and listed in Table 2. Map Documented Structures (MDS) are locations of archaeological sensitivity associated with structures that appear on historic maps and are no longer standing. MDS locations indicate a potential for archaeological resources, but are not identified as sites until the presence of cultural materials is confirmed through subsurface investigations.

The following maps were examined: 1829 *Map of a Part of the Niagara River and Plan of the Proposed Harbour at Black Rock* (Figure 3), 1836 *Map of the Village of Black Rock, Erie County* (Figure 4), 1866 *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, N.Y.* (Figure 5), 1872 *Atlas of the City of Buffalo* (Figure 6), 1894 *Atlas of the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York* (Figure 7), 1925 *Fire Insurance Map of Buffalo, New York* (Figure 8), and 1951 *Fire Insurance Map of Buffalo, New York* (Figure 9).

The 1829 map does not show any buildings or structures (MDS locations) within the APE for direct effects (Figure 3). The map is useful in showing the location of the Erie Canal, Bird Island Pier, the sandy bluff above the Niagara River, and a stream that appears to run from east to west across the APE within the area between the Peace Bridge Plaza and Front Park before emptying into the Niagara River. The stream may have eroded away some of the bluff in that area. The topography is illustrated in Historic Photo 1. The area marked by the stream was used as a quarry for buildings at Fort Porter and as a rifle range. It was filled and leveled during construction of the I-190 highway (Pierce 1996).

The 1836 map shows the locations of two War of 1812 batteries, designated as MDS 24 and MDS 25 (Figure 4). They were described in texts as "light" earthworks for 24-pound guns (Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society 1879:187). "Market Square" is described. It is not clear if it was ever used as such or was noted on the map for future use. Most of the streets shown on the map were likely "paper" roads that had not been built yet. The Erie Canal and the Buffalo and Back Rock Railroads are also depicted on the 1836 map.

The 1866 map depicts "The Keep" (MDS 21) but no other fort buildings (Figure 5). Some development is shown east of the APE for direct effects, in Prospect Hill, and along York Street (Porter Avenue). No MDS locations appear to lie within the APE for direct effects. At this time, the fort grounds and the area along the bluff

that would become Front Park was used by Buffalo's and Black Rock's residents as an informal park. Tracks belonging to the New York Central Railroad are also depicted within the APE for direct effects.

The 1872 map is highly-detailed and depicts the boundaries between Front Park, Fort Porter, and the residential neighborhood that is growing to the east of the APE for direct effects (Figure 6). It also shows the early roads and paths through the park and fort grounds. MDS 21 and several fort buildings along the bluff lie within the APE for direct effects. The map shows the bluff before Sheridan Terrace was constructed and before extensive filling and leveling occurred at Fort Porter and Front Park. The fort cemetery does not appear on the 1872 map but was described in historic texts so it was given an MDS designation (MDS 23). The first interment was in 1867 and by 1878 there were 16 burials, all at the "north corner of the ground" (Buffalo Historical Society 1879:70).

The 1894 map depicts Fort Porter after extensive rebuilding, including changes to building locations. Stables and associated buildings lie in the cut of the bluff in the location of the quarry and rifle range (MDS 5-8). The Keep (MDS 21) was demolished and the moat around it was filled in by the 1890s in order to construct Sheridan Terrace. In 1894 several wood frame buildings (MDS 16, 17, 18) stood along the new Sheridan Terrace in the area of the War of 1812 battery (MDS 25) and the fort cemetery (MDS 23). The Fort Porter Cemetery contained about 35 burials when it was removed to Forest Lawn Cemetery in Buffalo in 1882 (United States 1882:265).

The 1925 Sanborn Map (Figure 8) depicts the APE for direct effects as largely unchanged except for the addition of new buildings along Sheridan Terrace (MDS 1, 3, 9-15).

The 1951 Sanborn Map (Figure 9) depicts several changes in the APE for direct effects as a result of the official closing of Fort Porter in 1926 and the construction of the Peace Bridge in 1925-1927 (Pierce 1996). Almost all of the former Fort Porter buildings were gone because of the expansion of Peace Bridge facilities, starting in 1930. In 1951, the Buffalo Mounted Police were still using the old fort stable (MDS 1). Additional truck warehousing and customs buildings were constructed in the Peace Bridge Plaza in 1935-36. Between 1952 and 1958, the existing truck warehouse and the administration building were demolished and new ones were built (Cloutier 2007:82-85).

Archaeological Implications of Historic Map Analysis. Historic map and textual evidence documents numerous transportation, military, residential, industrial, and commercial buildings and structures that were situated in or adjacent to the APE for direct effects. Archaeological resources that may be present in the APE for direct effects include War of 1812 earthworks and foundations, a parcel of land designated as a market square, Erie Canal-related buildings and structures, houses, coaling sheds, repair facilities, Fort Porter buildings and structures including a quarry, cemetery, stables, barracks, the Keep, and a Buffalo City Water Works building. Much of the archaeological potential of the direct APE appears severely diminished by historic and modern land use practices.

MDSs 24 and 25 are noteworthy as the oldest in the APE depicted on maps and are the only structures other than the Erie Canal shown on the 1836 Lovejoy map. MDS 24 and MDS 25 are described in historic texts and maps as former locations of earthworks associated with War of 1812 batteries. Archaeological potential is likely limited to landscape features representing the earthworks themselves rather than the guns they supported, but military artifacts could be found if intact soils were to be identified.

It is not clear if the Market Square was ever used as such or was noted for possible future use. Archaeological materials related to the functioning of the market square might include personal items, fragments of products for sale, and objects with a functional association with commerce such as coinage or weights and measures. Most of the MDS locations are associated with Fort Porter.

MDSs 5-8 represent a cluster of buildings on the perimeter of Front Park and were associated with the operations of Fort Porter. They include stables and an ammunition house. If located, this cluster of buildings has archaeological significance related to the Fort Porter context and that of Front Park and the development of parklands and neighborhoods of Buffalo's West Side. The buildings are depicted in Historic Photo 1.

MDS 2 and 4 were built after 1925 just west of Ramp B and are listed as the Bureau of Public Engineering, Buffalo Public Works Warehouse (MDS 4) and city water works office (MDS 2) on the 1951 map. Archaeological deposits are unlikely to be National Register eligible due to the recent age of the buildings. Their construction,

history and function are well understood and relatively mundane in terms of functional or architectural significance, and they were recently demolished. Significant deposits might consist of industrial archaeological artifacts and remains such as structural remains and machinery.

MDSs 19 and 20 are a stable and a blacksmith shop that appear on the 1872 map only. Structural remains could be found, if present, as well as related features and artifacts, assuming the presence of some buried but intact soil horizons.

The Fort Porter Burial Ground (MDS 23) was not documented on the 1872 map, but several text sources document the cemetery as being within the northern corner of the fort grounds and on the line of the future Sheridan Terrace (United States 1882:265; Buffalo Historical Society 1879:70). The first interment was in 1867 and by 1878 there were 16 burials, all at the “north corner of the ground” (Buffalo Historical Society 1879:70). The Fort Porter Cemetery contained about 35 burials when it was removed to Forest Lawn Cemetery in Buffalo in 1882 (United States 1882:265). This location, though vague, is recommended for monitoring due to the potential to find unmarked or overlooked human remains in a burial context associated with Fort Porter.

MDSs 1, 3, and 5-18 are locations associated with the late Fort Porter period, circa 1890s to 1925. Most of these represent buildings near or along Sheridan Terrace, a road that appears to be on its original alignment. These former structures lend added historic sensitivity to northern portions of the direct APE. The area is illustrated in Photo 2.

The Keep was the original Fort Porter (MDS 21). It was constructed in the 1840s and demolished by the 1890s to make way for Sheridan Terrace. The life history of The Keep and its degradation through time and eventual demolition are well documented, making it unlikely that intact deposits associated with it will be found. Still, the location is recommended for archaeological monitoring during construction since remains of the Keep, if present, would have the potential to provide information about the history of Fort Porter and 19th century military history. MDS 22 appears to be an outbuilding and is shown on the 1872 map only with no other information.

Table 2. Historic Map/ Map Documented Structure Correlation Chart.
MDS Locations within or adjacent to the APE for direct Effects (see Figure 10).

Map Documented Structure (MDS)	1829	1836	1866	1872	1894	1925	1951
MDS 1	---	---	---	---	---	Fort Porter Stables, Salvage Shed	Troop A, Buffalo Mounted Police "The Corral"
MDS 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	City Water Work, Office
MDS 3	---	---	---	---	---	Post Garage	A(uto) garage
MDS 4	---	---	---	---	---	---	DPW Warehouse
MDS 5	---	---	---	---	Fort Porter Stables, one story wood frame	Fort Porter Stables, salvage shed	---
MDS 6	---	---	---	---	Fort Porter Stables, one story wood frame	Fort Porter Stables, Stable	---
MDS 7	---	---	---	---	Fort Porter Stables, one story wood frame	Fort Porter Stables, Barracks	---
MDS 8	---	---	---	---	Fort Porter Stables, one story brick bldg	Fort Porter Stables, Ammunition House	---
MDS 9	---	---	---	---	---	Fort Porter Stables, Shed	---
MDS 10	---	---	---	---	---	Officers Quarters	---
MDS 11	---	---	---	---	---	D(welling)	---
MDS 12	---	---	---	---	---	Head Quarters Fort Porter	---
MDS 13	---	---	---	---	---	wing of Barracks	---
MDS 14	---	---	---	---	---	Quarter-master's Depot	---
MDS 15	---	---	---	---	---	D(welling)	---
MDS 16	---	---	---	---	One story frame bldg	---	---

Table 2. Historic Map/ Map Documented Structure Correlation Chart.
MDS Locations within or adjacent to the APE for direct Effects (see Figure 10).

Map Documented Structure (MDS)	1829	1836	1866	1872	1894	1925	1951
MDS 17	---	---	---	---	One story frame bldg	---	---
MDS 18	---	---	---	---	One story frame bldg	---	---
MDS 19	---	---	---	B.S.S. stable	---	---	---
MDS 20	---	---	---	B.S.S. shop	---	---	---
MDS 21	---	---	Fort Porter, The Keep	Fort Porter, The Keep	---	---	---
MDS 22	---	---	---	X	---	---	---
MDS 23	---	---	---	Fort Porter Burial Ground ¹	---	---	---
MDS 24	---	“H” Site of Old Battery (War of 1812)	---	---	---	---	---
MDS 25	---	“J” Site of Old Battery (War of 1812)	---	---	---	---	---

¹ The Fort Porter Burial Ground was not documented on the 1872 map. However, several text sources document the cemetery as being within the northern corner of the fort grounds and on the line of the future Sheridan Terrace (United States 1882:265; Buffalo Historical Society 1879:70).

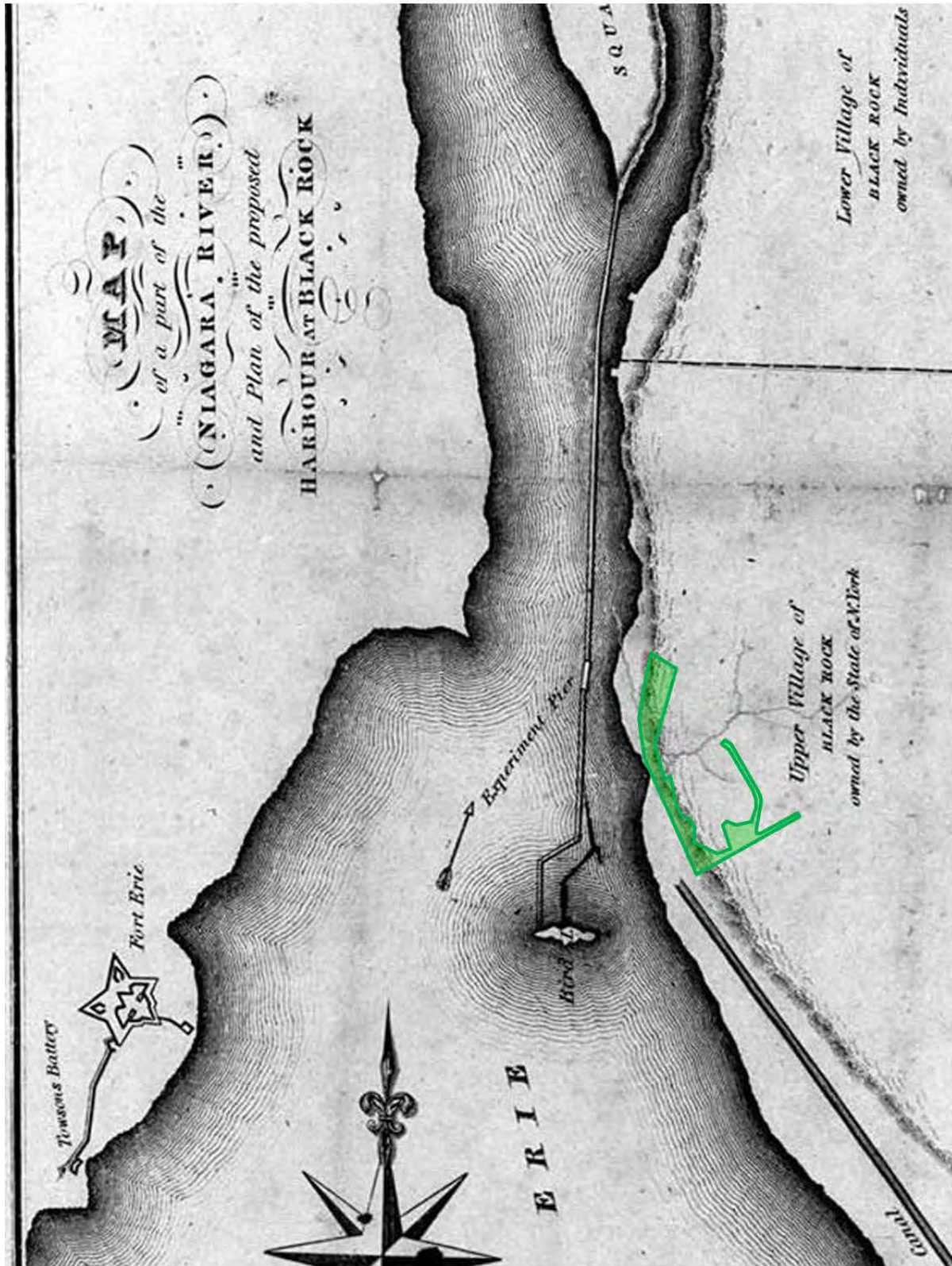


Figure 3. 1829 Map of a Part of the Niagara River and Plan of the Proposed Harbour at Black Rock.
The APE for direct effects is shown in green.

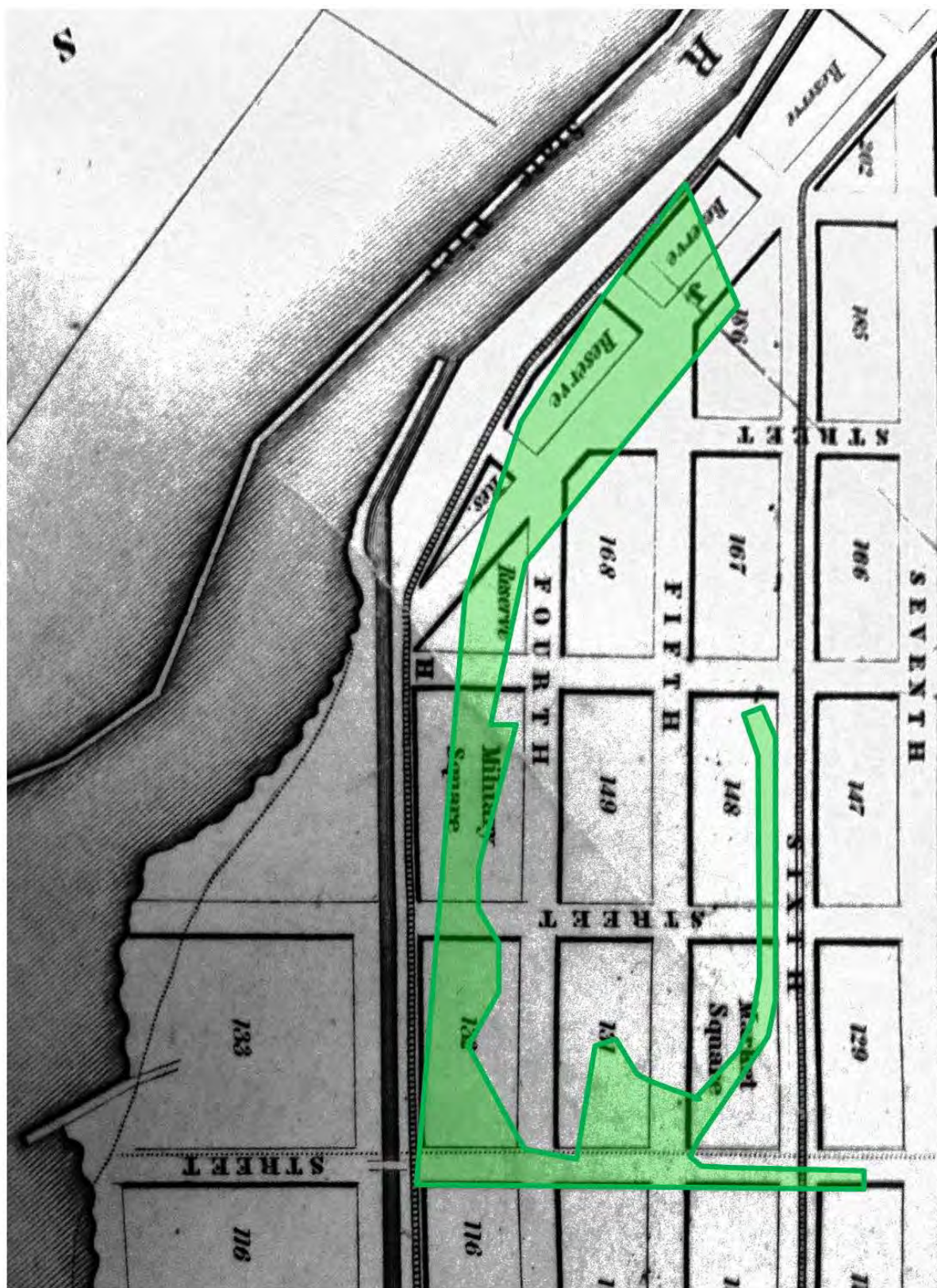


Figure 4. 1836 *Map of the Village of Black Rock, Erie County* (Lovejoy).
The APE for direct effects is shown in green.



Figure 5. 1866 *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, N.Y.* (Stone & Stewart).
The APE for direct effects is shown in green.

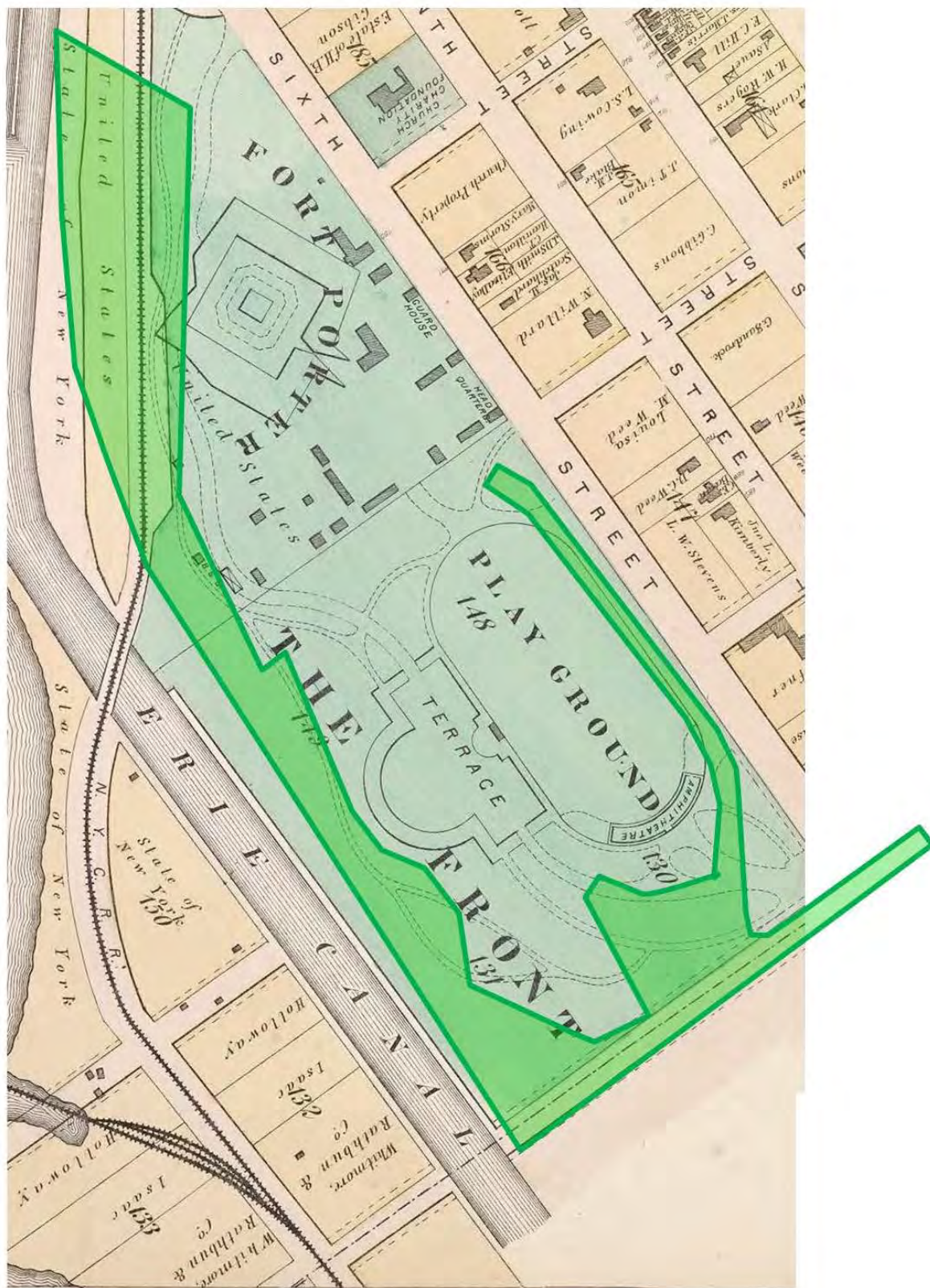


Figure 6. 1872 *Atlas of the City of Buffalo* (Hopkins). The APE for direct effects is shown in green.

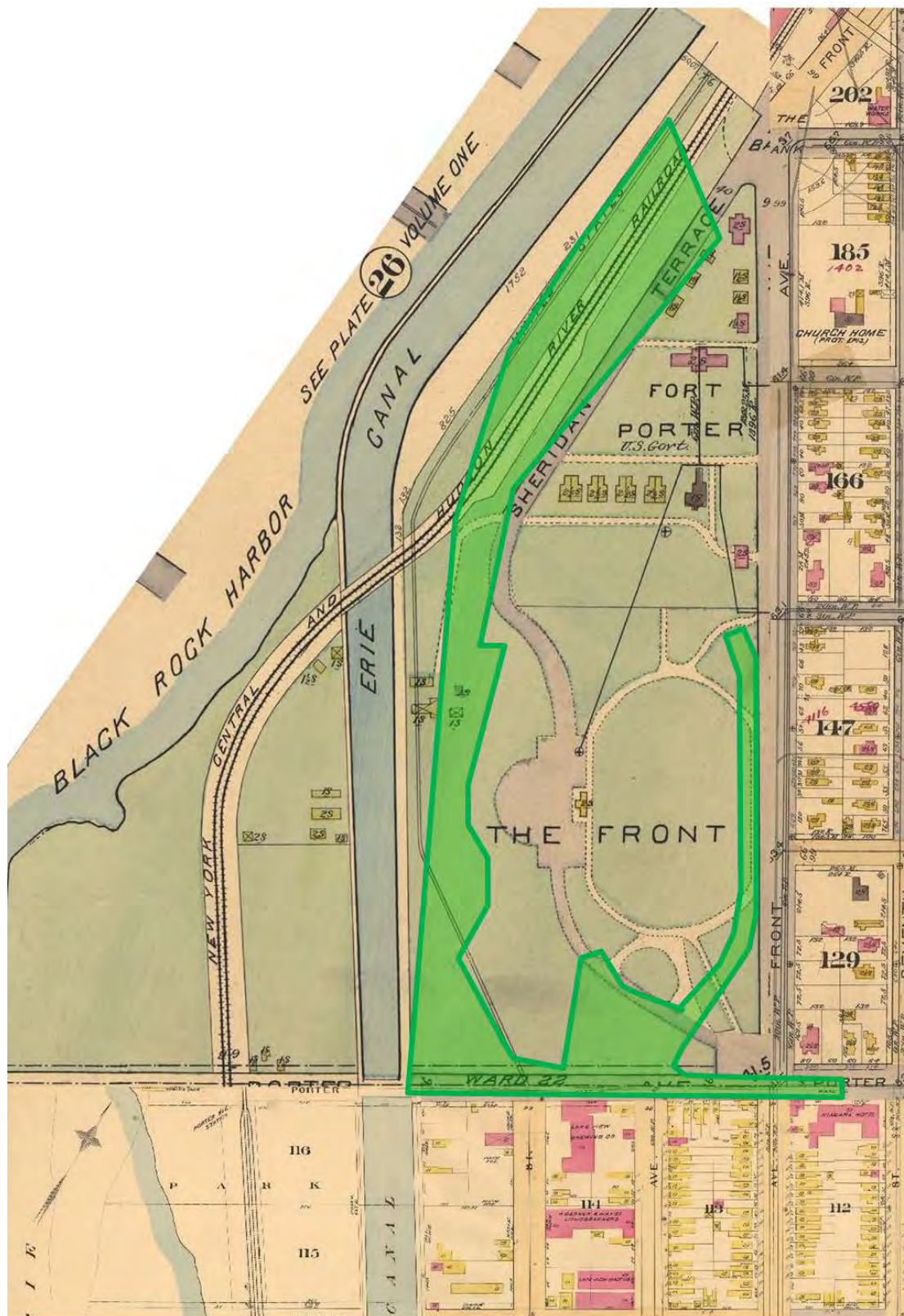


Figure 7. 1894 Atlas of the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York (Brown).
The APE for direct effects is shown in green.

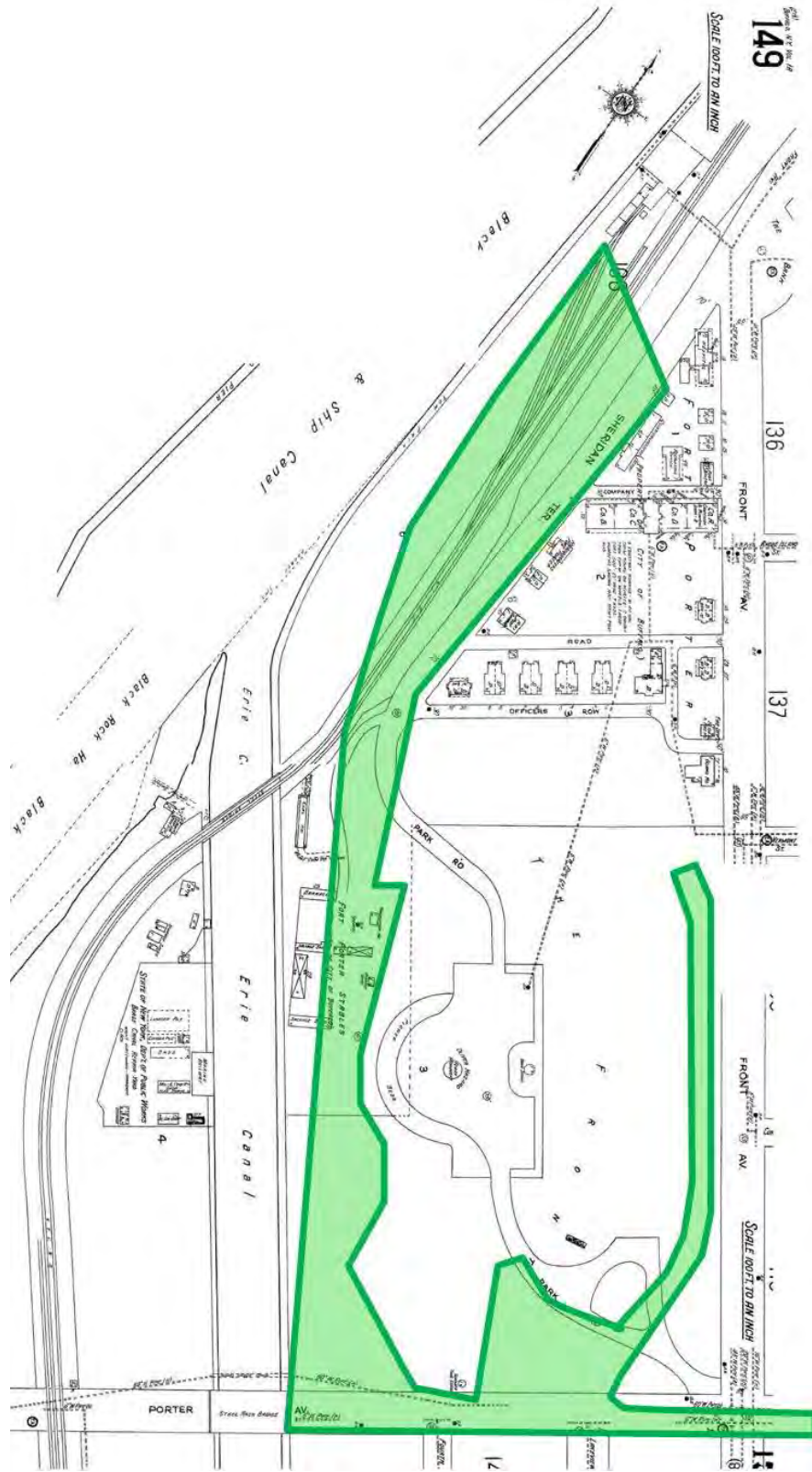


Figure 8. 1925 Fire Insurance Map of Buffalo, New York (Sanborn Map Company).
The APE for direct effects is shown in green.

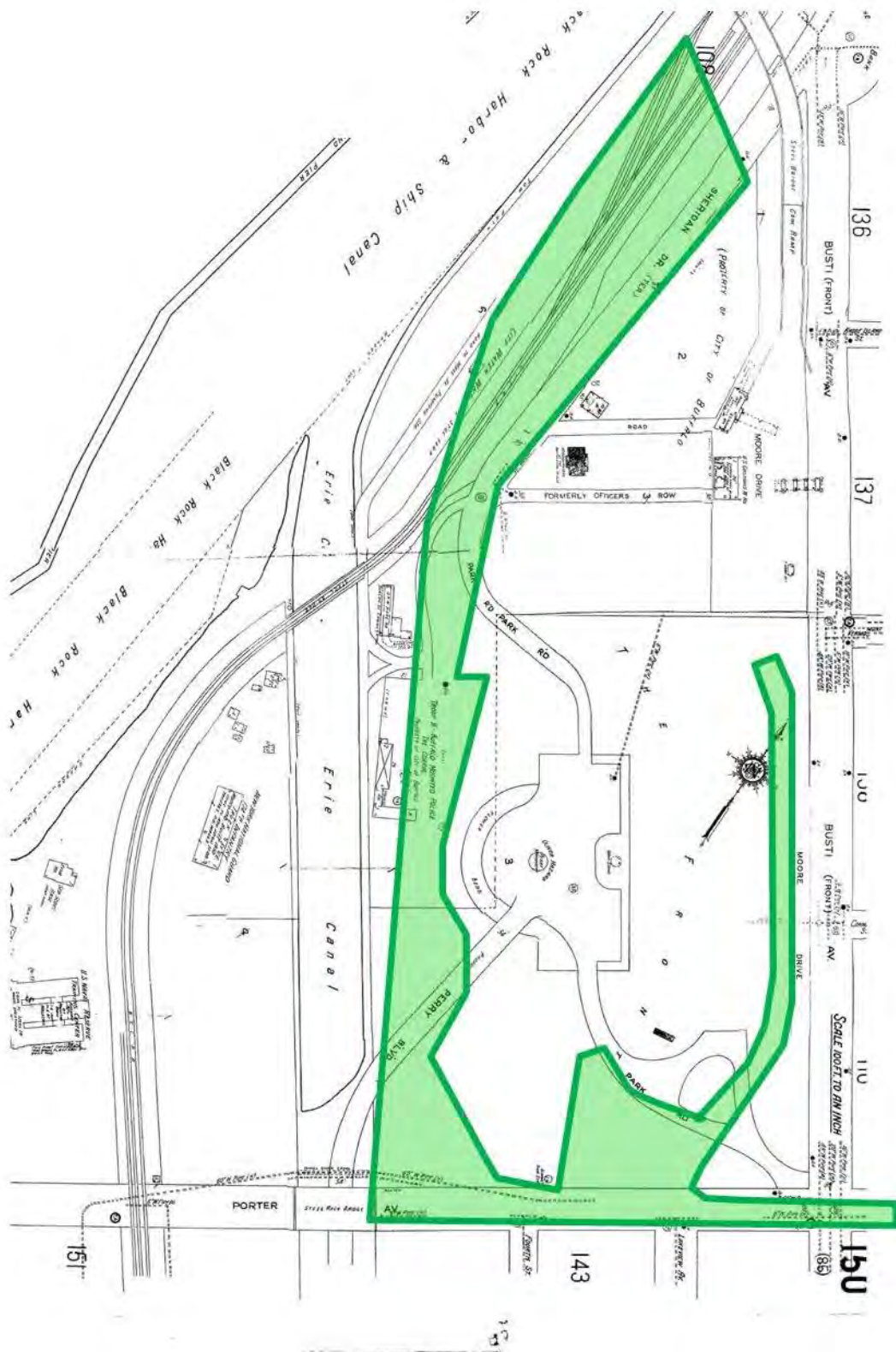
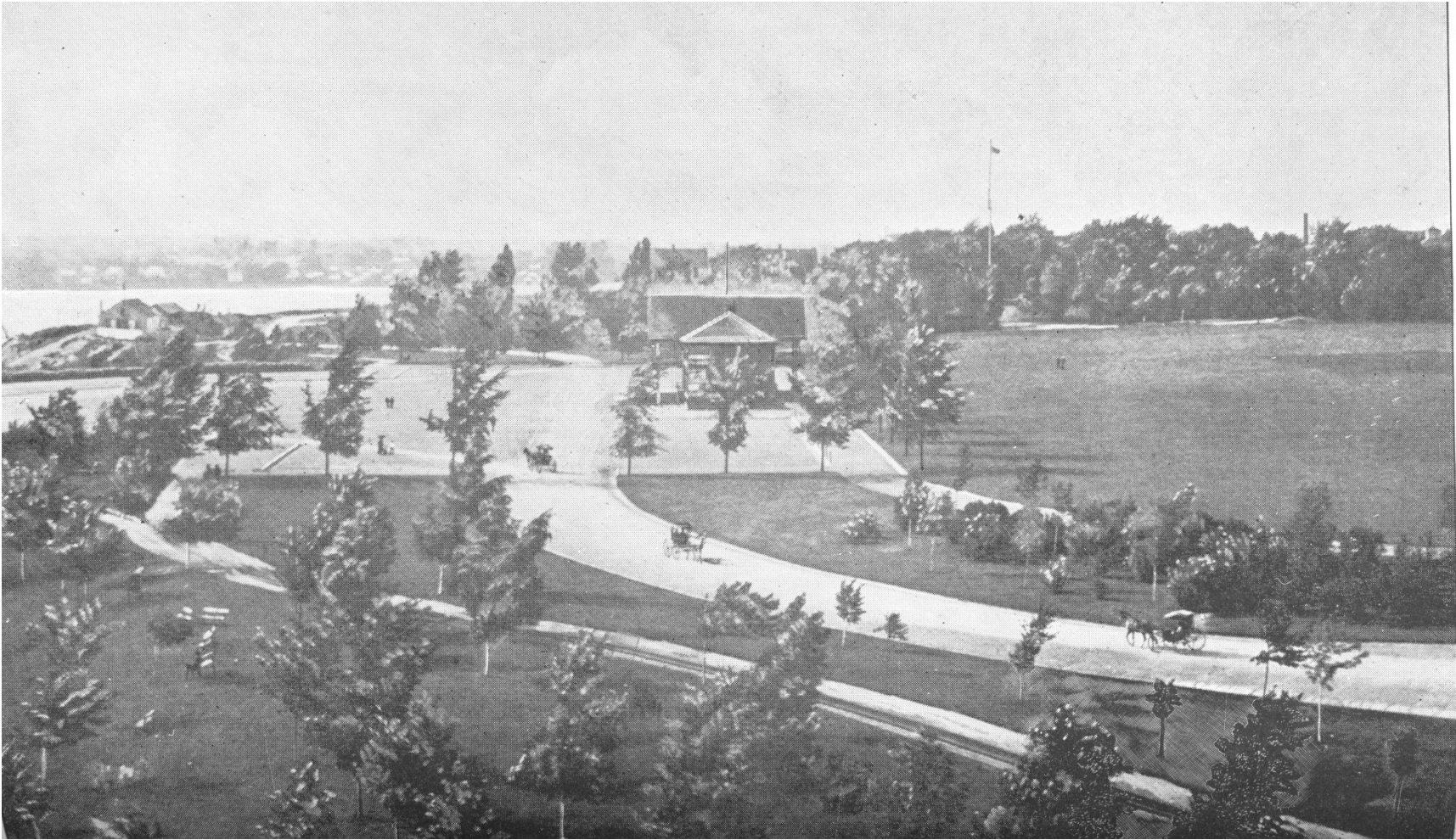


Figure 9. 1951 Fire Insurance Map of Buffalo, New York (Sanborn Map Company).
The APE for direct effects is shown in green.



Historic Photo 1. View of Fort Porter Stables (MDS 5-8), Erie Canal, and Porter Avenue Bridge, circa 1880s. This low area served as a quarry and rifle range for Fort Porter (Pierce 1996). A small stream depicted in Figure 3 may have created the cut in the bluff. Much of this area was probably filled for the construction of the I-190 and associated ramps.



Historic Photo 2. Front Park, facing north, circa 1890. The APE for direct effects runs through the far left portion of the image. MDS 19 and 20 are in the far left background.



Historic Photo 3. Circa 1900 View of Sheridan Terrace on the Fort Porter grounds. The I-190 was constructed just below this elevation to the left while the Peace Bridge Plaza was constructed to the right of this image. A number of Fort Porter associated buildings were located to the right along Sheridan Terrace.



Historic Photo 4. Circa early 20th century view of Fort Porter Landscape. The Erie Canal is in the background. MDS 5-8 are shown just to the left of the bridge. This image shows the APE for direct effects (along the bluff) before it was filled in for the I-190 highway.



Historic Photo 5. 1927 Aerial View. The image was taken before the Erie Canal was filled in. The Erie Canal alignment lies adjacent to the southern end of the APE for direct effects, at the Porter Avenue Bridge, but is not located within the APE for direct effects.



Historic Photo 6. Circa 1940s Aerial View of the Project Area. Most of the Erie Canal was filled in at this point. An access road to the Peace Bridge Plaza cuts through Front Park in the APE for direct effects.



Historic Photo 7. Buffalo Mounted Police Building (MDS 1), formerly Fort Porter Stable, circa 1950. This building was removed for the construction of the I-190 and its associated ramps.



Historic Photo 8. 1955 Aerial Photograph of a portion of the Project Area. Sheridan Terrace lies on the western boundary of the Peace Bridge Plaza. It has apparently remained on its historic alignment since it was first laid out.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

Prehistoric Sensitivity

The results of the background research suggest that at one time the APE had a high prehistoric sensitivity for all prehistoric site types. A wide range of previously recorded archaeological site types exist nearby. There is a bluff and terrace within the project limits, an uncommon topographic feature within the relatively level lake plain. Historic and modern land use has negatively impacted and therefore drastically reduced archaeological sensitivity but the potential for deeply buried sites remains. Previously unrecorded sites have been identified in nearby settings that are also heavily urbanized (Shmookler et al. 2007:7-4). Construction monitoring is recommended to ensure that any deeply buried deposits encountered during construction are identified, evaluated, and appropriately documented. Deeply buried deposits may include post molds and other feature evidence of former habitation structures, along with refuse pits, middens, and artifact concentrations from more ephemeral land use.

Historic Sensitivity

The PIN 5753.58.121 APE possesses a high historic sensitivity, especially in those areas around Map Documented and standing structures more than fifty years old. The APE for direct effects encompasses a broad range of potentially significant historic properties associated with military, transportation, residential, industrial / commercial, public utility, and public recreation related contexts.

Significant historic Canal-related sites have been found in Buffalo's Inner Harbor (Dean and Barbour 1998). Although the Erie Canal-Grand Canal Prime Slip & Commercial Slip Areas Site lies 2.7 km (1.7 mi) south of the APE, its 19th and 20th century canal-associated features are relevant to the current study given that the Erie Canal is known to be buried adjacent to the APE for direct effects (A02940.004623, OPR Report #531, Figures 11-13).

Military contexts identified within the APE include the c.1841-1926 Fort Porter, a mid 20th century National Guard barracks, and several War of 1812 era fortifications located near the APE's northern end and center. A wide variety of structures associated with Fort Porter have been documented including stables, a blacksmith shop, storehouses, ammunition sheds, a wagon house, one or more block-houses, a coal shed, enlisted men's barracks, and a row of officers' houses. Additional structures include cisterns, privies, refuse dumps, fence-lines, roads, paths, and parade grounds located at the fort's southern end.

Buried traces of these structures and landscape features may be present in the form of in-filled building foundations, well and privy pits, stone walls and rows of postholes. Sheet middens containing arms related artifacts, food remains, clothing, and personal artifacts may be common, even in disturbed soils. Additionally, transportation related artifacts, such as wagon parts, horse shoes and harness-related equipment may be found in the vicinity of the fort's stables, while evidence of fire-damage may be found in the vicinity of the blockhouse that burned in the 1860s. Buried traces of mid-19th century earthworks and a moat from the fort, if intact would be along Sheridan Terrace near the northwest corner of Front Park, within the APE for direct effects. These defensive works may be archaeologically visible in the form of wide linear ditches. Other potential structure types including laundry, kitchen, hospital, prison, and other support facilities associated with the unlabeled Fort-related buildings shown on the 1872 Hopkins atlas map. Many of these buildings were removed during the fort's late 19th century reconstruction. The research potential of military contexts lay in the diversity of different types of structures and activity areas.

Transportation related structures and landscapes identified in APE limits including the extant New York Central & Hudson Railroad grade, bed, and tracks. In addition, an early-mid 20th century divided highway ran along a filled-in portion of the Erie Canal south of Fort Porter that connected with the Peace Bridge via an on-ramp built through Front Park's southwestern end. Potential archaeological remains include buried traces of former railroad beds as well as pre-asphalt paving road beds made of brick, stone, macadam or wooden logs and/or planks, as well as the foundations, piers and and/or footings of the former canal bridges. If intact physical remains of transportation contexts such as the Erie Canal are present, their research potential would include historical construction methods and materials used in their initial construction, as well as in subsequent renovations that occurred over the course of

the 19th and early 20th centuries. This includes the re-use and recycling of building materials from one iteration of the canal to the next.

Public utility contexts include the “old” Buffalo water works along with pipe networks and associated support areas, including MDS 2. Other public utility contexts include buried late 19th and early 20th century sewer pipes and electric lines. Potential archaeological contexts include buried 19th century wooden or ceramic water pipes and foundation walls and any remaining boilers or pumping machinery used in the old water works.

Historic Canal Remains in Relation to the APE for Direct Effects

The major transportation related context located near the APE for direct effects is the Erie Canal, which runs just west of and adjacent to the southern half of the APE for direct effects. Potential associated archaeological deposits may include the canal’s masonry or concrete walls, mooring hardware, as well as the towpath that ran along the canal’s eastern side.

The 1955 NYSDOT construction plans were examined to determine the location of the Erie Canal relative to the APE (Figures 11-13). The plans show canal walls in relation to the I-190 and associated ramps. Sheet 3 depicts plan and profile views of the area between Porter Avenue and the Peace Bridge (Figure 11). The profile view depicts the pre-1955 ground surface and the level of the I-190 as built, showing which areas that had been filled-in, and which areas have been graded to lower the profile. Sheets 19 and 21 depict detailed plan views of the same area between Porter Avenue and the Peace Bridge, again depicting the I-190 as built. Sheet 19 shows the north edge of the Erie Canal and the existing access ramp (Figure 12). The alignment of the canal as shown is located west of the alignments of the I-190 ramp and outside of the APE for direct effects.

Archaeological Resources in Direct APE

Despite the potential for historic and prehistoric archaeological resources to exist within the direct APE, there are no known, intact archaeological sites within the APE. Two areas of high historic archaeological potential exist, one at the north end and another at the south end of the direct APE, as shown on the project area map (Figure 14). The north end of the direct APE is in close proximity to MDSs 2, 3, 10-18, 21-23, and 25. All of these MDS locations, including a former cemetery associated with Fort Porter, are clustered along Sheridan Terrace as shown on Figure 10. The extreme southwest corner of the APE represents the closest proximity of the former Erie Canal to the direct APE, but the two do not overlap.

Additional potential cultural resources are suggested by information gleaned from the soil boring logs as presented by Figure 10 and Table 3. Throughout the APE for direct effects, deep fill and some natural deposits are documented by soil borings to depths between 7.5-15 m (25-50 ft) below ground surface. Soil Boring information is derived from State of New York Department of Transportation Geotechnical Engineering Bureau Subsurface Exploration Logs from the Busti Avenue and Peace Bridge Connection to the New York Thruway project. Borings were conducted from 1965 to 1969 (New York Department of Transportation Geotechnical Engineering Bureau 1965-1969). This information will be supplemented with soil boring data for the current project when it becomes available, for the purpose of refining the construction monitoring plan.

Soil borings listing fractured stone may refer to demolished foundation material and fragments of architectural debris, but could also represent bedrock fragments. This notation was found in association with soil borings DH-S-9 and DH-N-9 near the north end of the direct APE at depths of less than two meters (5 ft) below ground surface. Similar notations were found in at much deeper depths in soil borings DH-B-5 and DH-B-6 nearer the midpoint of the direct APE between the Peace Bridge Plaza and The Front. Here such material is found at depths up to 10 m (32 ft) below ground surface. Dark stains that could represent archaeological features are noted as black silt less than two meters (5 ft) below ground surface in soil boring DH-N-9 and DH-B-5. Black sand, black silt and brick fragments were noted in soil borings DH-N-6, DH-S1-5, DH-P-3 and DH-P-2 at relatively shallow depths below ground surface. Most of these locations do not appear to coincide directly with MDS locations, but some MDS are nearby (see Table 3).

Potential for Deeply Buried Deposits

If intact archaeological deposits are to be found within the direct APE, they will likely occur as deeply buried deposits below fill and disturbed soil layers. The vertical dimensions of the APE, associated with the depth of ground-disturbing construction impacts is unknown at this time, and will be defined as the project progresses. Soil boring logs show deep fill throughout much of the APE with a general trend of deeper fill deposits at the north end of the project area and more shallow deposits at the south end (Figure 10, Table 3).

Table 3. Soil Boring Log Summary (New York Department of Transportation Geotechnical Engineering Bureau 1965-1969).
Boring Locations are plotted on Figure 10.

Soil Boring Code	Location and Description of Associated MDS and Potential Cultural Resources	Soil Boring Log Summary in Depth Below Ground Surface And in Stratigraphic Sequence
AH-L-4	north end of APE west of plaza near MDS 25 Fort Porter Battery "J" 1836	trace topsoil 11.5 ft brown sand Bedrock
DH-L-12	north end of APE west of plaza MDS 25 Fort Porter Battery "J" 1836	1 ft brown fine sandy silt 50 ft brown fine silty sand
DH-S-13	north end of APE west of plaza	43 ft brown silt/red-brown silty loam limestone bedrock
DH-S-14	north end of APE west of plaza MDS 17 1 story frame building 1894	48 ft brown silt/red-brown silty loam limestone bedrock
DH-S-11	north end of APE west of plaza, nearing midsection of project area MDS 12 Fort Porter Headquarters 1925	32 ft brown silt/red-brown silty loam limestone bedrock at 32 ft
DH-C-5	north end of APE west of plaza, nearing midsection of project area MDS 12 Fort Porter Headquarters 1925	30 ft brown silt/red-brown silty loam limestone bedrock at 30 ft
TP-L-1	north end of APE west of plaza, nearing midsection of project area near MDS 12 Fort Porter Headquarters 1925	thin topsoil 21 ft red-brown silty sand Limestone bedrock
DH-S-9	north end of APE west of plaza, nearing midsection of project area north of MDS 22 Fort Porter structure 1872	1 ft topsoil 5 ft brown silt with fractured stone 20 ft red-brown silty sand with fractured stone limestone bedrock at 30 ft
DH-S-7	north end of APE west of plaza, nearing midsection of project area south of MDS 22 Fort Porter structure 1872	pavement surface Slag-fill pavement sub-base 15 ft red-brown silt, stone sand and clay limestone bedrock at 18.5 ft
DH-N-9	north end of APE west of plaza, nearing midsection of project area south of MDS 10 Fort Porter Officers Quarters 1925	5 ft red-brown silt and fractured stone Black silt at 5 ft 23 ft red-brown silt and fractured stone limestone bedrock
DH-N-6	Near APE midpoint between Front Park and plaza in ramps area Between MDS 19 blacksmith shop and stable 1872 and MDS 24 Fort Porter Battery "H" 1836	red-brown silt and fractured stone Black silt at 0.38 ft 15 ft red-brown silt 1 ft layered sand limestone bedrock at 16 ft

Table 3. Soil Boring Log Summary (New York Department of Transportation Geotechnical Engineering Bureau 1965-1969).
Boring Locations are plotted on Figure 10.

DH-B-6	At APE midpoint in NW corner Front Park No MDS	32 ft red-brown silt and fractured stone limestone bedrock at 32 ft
DH-B-5	At APE midpoint in NW corner Front Park MDS 7 Fort Porter 1 story wood frame stables 1894 Stables and barracks 1925	32 ft red-brown silt and fractured stone Black silt at 5 ft limestone bedrock at 32 ft
DH-S1-5	South end APE in ramps No MDS	Fill Black sand at 1 ft 19 ft sand 12 ft silt limestone bedrock at 32 ft
DH-S1-4	South end APE in ramps No MDS	1-5 ft rubble Sand and silt Limestone bedrock
DH-P-4	South end APE in ramps No MDS	13 ft brown silt Brick and wood at 5 ft Bedrock at 13 ft
DH-P-3	South end APE in ramps No MDS	25 ft brown silt Black silt and brick at 0.32 ft wood at 5 ft Bedrock at 25 ft
DH-P-2	South end APE in ramps No MDS	Brown silt Trace of brick at 5 ft Bedrock
RS-1	South end APE SW of Front No MDS	solid limestone bedrock with voids (?)



Figure 10. APE for Direct Effects (shaded green) with MDS Locations and Boring Locations. See Tables 2 and 3 for MDS locations and soil borings summary.

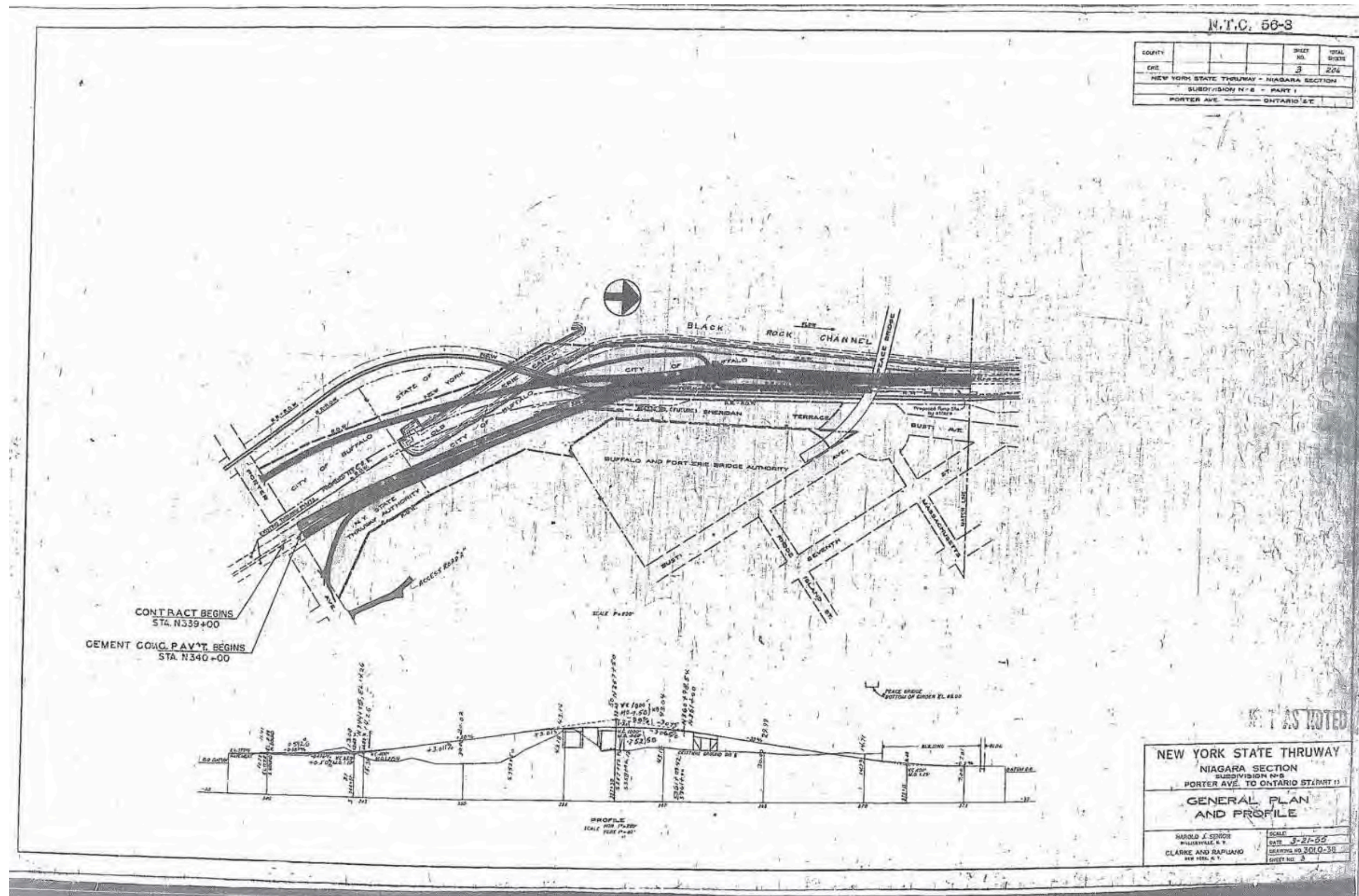


Figure 11. General Plan and Profile Sheet No. 3, New York State Thruway, Niagara Section, dated 3-21-55.

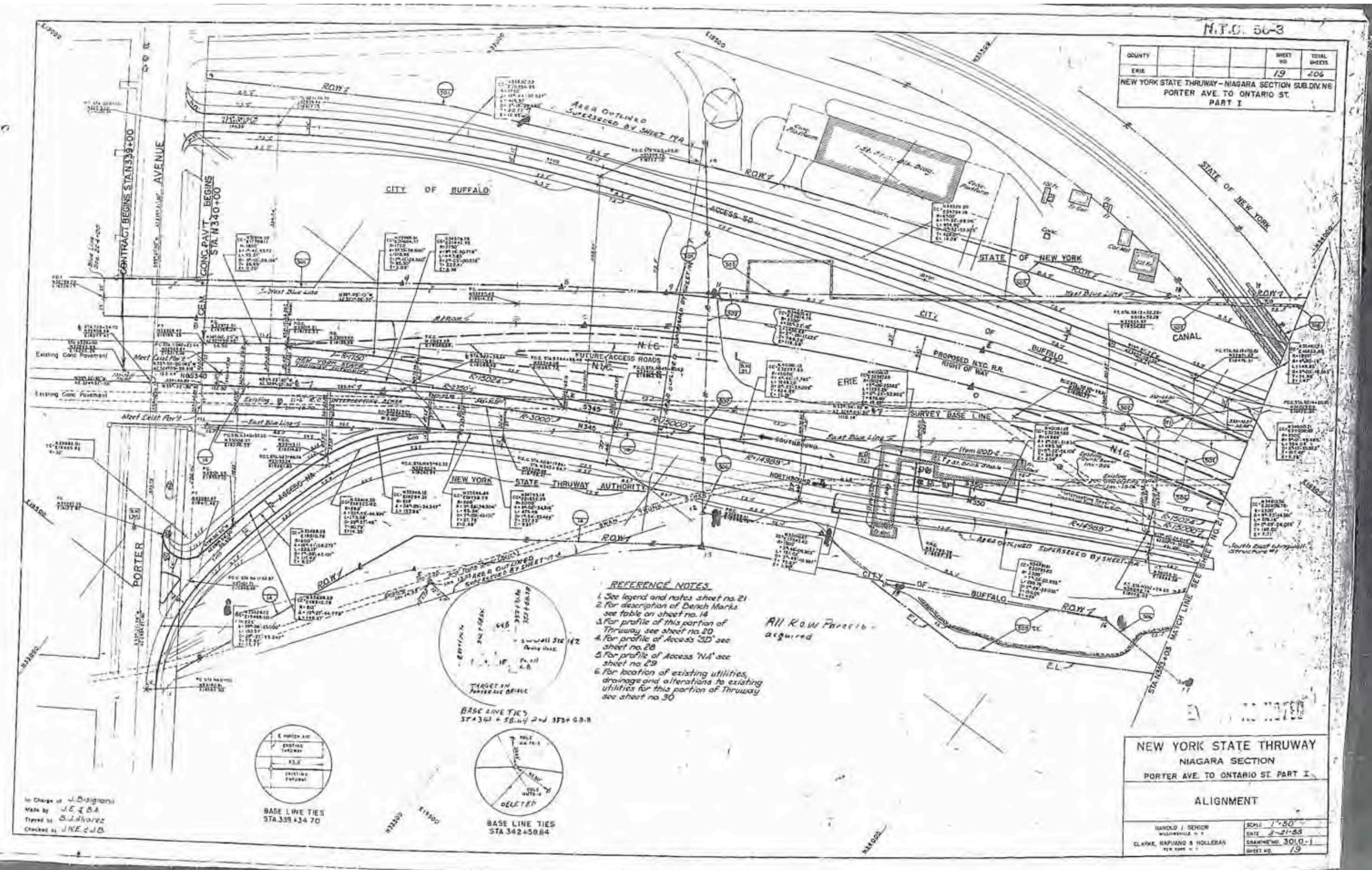


Figure 12. Alignment Sheet No. 19, New York State Thruway, Niagara Section, dated 3-21-55.

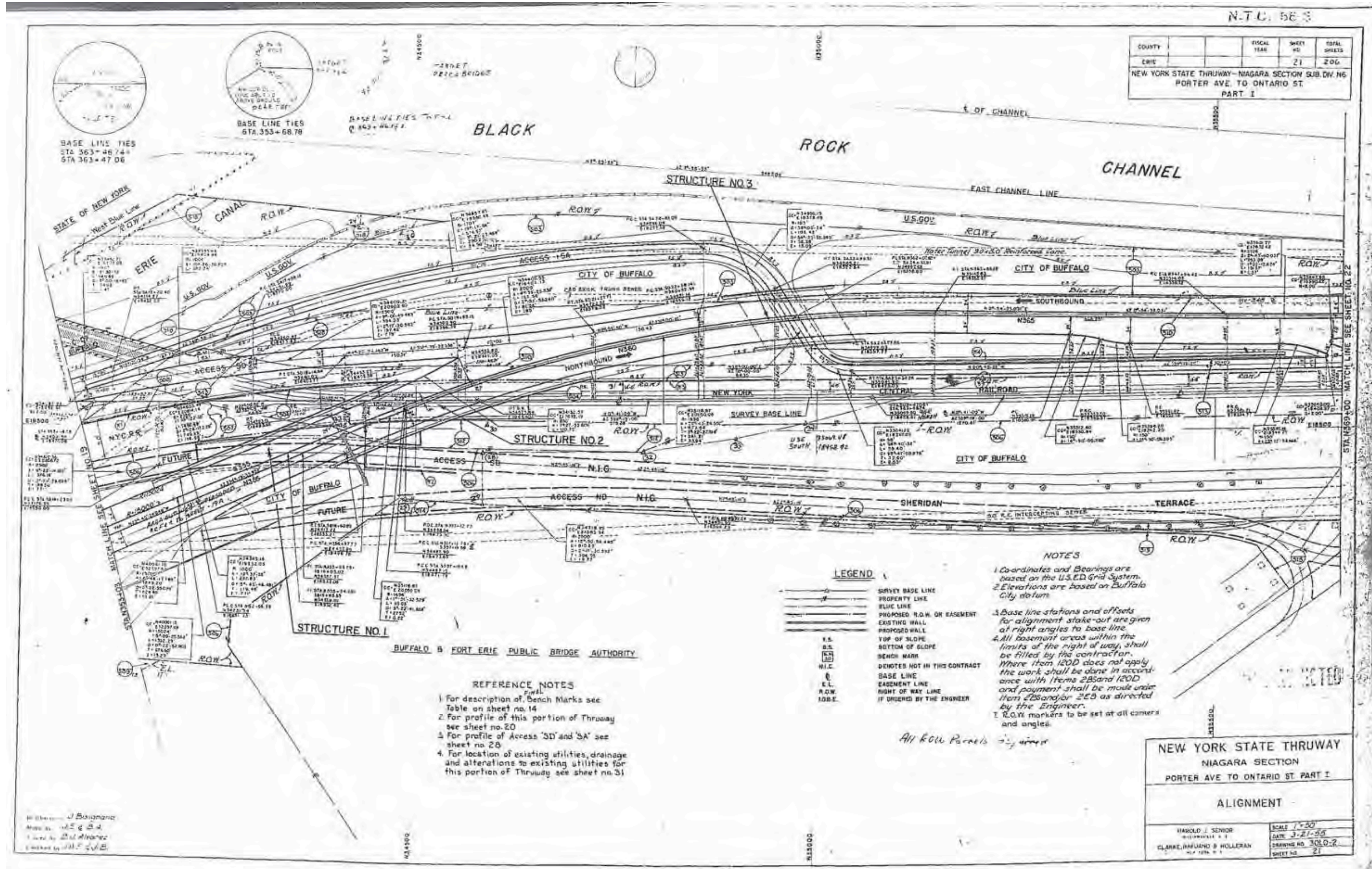


Figure 13. Alignment Sheet No. 21, New York State Thruway, Niagara Section, dated 3-21-55.

TESTING RECOMMENDATIONS

Construction Monitoring Plan

Construction monitoring is recommended to ensure that any intact, deeply buried archaeological deposits are appropriately addressed. Construction monitoring is the only recommended method for archaeological investigations due to the likely depth of potential archaeological deposits based on documented land alterations and the presence of deep fill soils as shown by soil boring logs, as well as the inaccessibility of areas beneath paved and other impervious surfaces of existing transportation facilities. Construction monitoring requires that an archaeologist observe and supervise all construction activity within the project limits where excavation and landscape alteration are involved, typically using heavy equipment. In this case, construction activity will involve the removal of pavement and fill soils from a variety of locations and contexts. The monitoring archaeologist should be allowed full access to the construction site during machine excavation and requests cooperation from contractors with respect to information, assistance and the use of equipment for exploring and recovering potentially significant cultural resources. These may include historic deposits or prehistoric features. Archaeologists may need to stop construction in some areas to investigate subsurface finds such as artifact concentration of soil stains/anomalies. Minor construction delays are anticipated during this process. Archaeological monitoring will comply with NYSDOT and subcontractor safety plans and federal labor standards (OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P).

In the event that human remains are found during the project, the State Historic Preservation Office/New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Human Remains Discovery Protocol will be followed. A copy is attached to this document.

If intact potentially National Register eligible resources are encountered during monitoring the archaeologist will stop construction by informing the Project Manager or designee. Following consultation, the Project Manager or designee is responsible for suspending work in the location until cultural materials are identified, evaluated and documented as determined appropriate through consultation with the SHPO, FHWA, NYSDOT, and tribal nations in the case of pre-contact materials. Construction delays for a specific resource may be expected to last from one hour to a full day. Complex features and stratified deposits requiring several days of archaeological data recovery are not anticipated. In the event that construction needs to be halted for more than one day, the following procedures will be implemented:

- 1) The monitoring archaeologist notifies the Project Manager or designee of a significant potentially eligible find, its nature and location, and provides an estimate of the scale and duration of work to identify, evaluate, and document the resource.
- 2) The Project Manager or designee notifies DOT who notifies SHPO and conveys all available information about the find, proposed evaluation, and treatment.
- 3) Data recovery work will only be implemented with authorization by NYSDOT in consultation with FHWA and the SHPO.
- 4) The Project Manager or designee will assess the impact of work stoppage on construction activities and decide how best to proceed to facilitate the project.

Data Recovery Procedures

Archaeological data may be encountered in various forms and could include artifact concentrations, features, living floors and isolated tools, debitage, ceramics, food remains and the like, from historic and pre-contact contexts. Any cultural remains will likely be identified as anomalies in buried A-horizon soil profiles exposed by excavation with heavy equipment. The potential for data recovery is associated with historic and prehistoric artifacts and/or features from intact, deeply buried A-horizons and B-horizon subsoil. Data recovery may be determined an appropriate treatment for archaeological resources that have the potential to yield important information about history or prehistory.

Data recovery may include excavation, soil sampling, feature and profile mapping and photography along with other techniques of information and material collection. Standard archaeological methods are employed as outlined by the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC 1994) and the New York State Museum (NYSED 2004). Standard excavation procedures include the sifting of all excavated, non-flotation sample sediments through 1/4" wire mesh screens. Flotation samples are not sifted so that fragile material may remain intact. All soil horizons will be excavated separately, and material from different soil horizons will be saved separately. Arbitrary 10 cm (4 in) excavation levels will be employed to subdivide deep soil horizons (>30 cm or 12 in) with no internal stratigraphy. All material will be saved separately by excavation level.

Potential features will be excavated separately and by internal stratigraphy where present. Soil samples will be collected from all distinguishable feature fill. Documentation of any data recovery activity will include the use of standardized record-keeping forms for each feature/soil stain identified and all soil levels and strata excavated. The forms ensure that relevant information is collected in a compatible format to describe, compare and contrast excavation levels, features and soil stains. Forms include information about soil conditions including feature plan view and profile documentation, soil color (Munsell and English equivalent), texture, artifact content, non-artifact inclusions, degree of disturbance and the like. Photographs will be taken depicting the site area, all soil profiles and feature plan views and profiles.

Analysis and Curation of Materials and Records. Artifacts and soil samples collected during data recovery are returned to the Archaeological Survey laboratory in the Department of Anthropology, SUNY at Buffalo in labeled bags according to provenience assignment and date of excavation. Artifacts and other potential cultural material are separated into categories for processing, analysis and curation. Ceramic, chipped stone material, utilized cobbles, charcoal and bone are treated separately. The different materials are cleaned using methods appropriate for preserving the condition of specific materials and are stabilized for identification and analysis. Identification, analysis, curation and reporting are all performed to meet 36 CFR Part 79, DOT, FHWA and SHPO/OPRHP requirements. All original field notes, maps, photographs, lab notes and other records generated by data recovery are stored at the Marian E. White Museum, Department of Anthropology, SUNY at Buffalo.

Construction Monitoring Report. A final report will be prepared that combines pertinent information from the monitoring and data recovery with that collected during earlier phases of investigation. The report will include text, figures and tables that summarize the data analysis and provide interpretations of these data in relevant historic and prehistoric research contexts. Methods and results will be described in detail. The report will be submitted to the DOT/FHWA, SHPO/OPRHP and Native American groups for review and comment as needed.

HUMAN REMAINS AND FUNERARY OBJECTS PROTOCOL

Given the location and archaeologically sensitive nature of the APE, the potential exists for the discovery of human remains and/or associated funerary objects, particularly during deep testing and mechanical trenching. If potential human remains or funerary objects are discovered, the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA), in coordination with the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), will follow a series of steps adapted from the policies of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Seneca Nation of Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office (SNI THPO), and New York State Museum (NYSM). These steps have been developed to ensure their proper and respectful treatment and are summarized below.

- At all times human remains must be treated with the utmost dignity and respect. Should human remains be encountered work in the general area of the discovery will stop immediately and the location will be immediately secured and protected from damage, disturbance and public access.
- Human remains or associated artifacts will be left in place and not disturbed. No skeletal remains or materials associated with the remains will be collected or removed until appropriate consultation has taken place and a plan of action has been developed.
- The county coroner/medical examiner, local law enforcement, the FHWA, SHPO, SNI THPO, Tonawanda Band of Seneca, DOT and other appropriate agencies will be notified. The coroner and local law enforcement will make the official ruling on the nature of the remains, being either forensic or archaeological.
- If human remains are determined to be Native American, the remains will be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal can be generated. Avoidance is the preferred choice of the SHPO and the Indian Nations. The involved agency will consult with consulting parties to develop a plan of action that is consistent with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) guidance.
- If human remains are determined to be non-Native American, the remains will be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal can be generated. Please note that avoidance is the preferred choice of the SHPO. Consultation with the SHPO and other appropriate parties will be required to determine a plan of action.

The following page is an excerpt from the SNI THPO Policies and Procedures to elaborate on the kinds of artifacts commonly associated with human remains.

Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects

It is not uncommon for various materials to be unearthed during the ground disturbing phase of any construction process. Upper soil layers usually contain historical to modern debris such as whole or fragmented man made items composed of various combinations of glass, plastic, ceramic, metal, aluminum, rubber, wood, etc. The second layer of soil, called subsoil, is usually of a notably different or lighter/darker color than the upper soil layer. Often materials of a very old or prehistoric nature are located in the inter-phase between the top and second layer of soil. Common materials found at this level can include cultural materials such as flint/stone points and tools, pottery, animal bones and occasionally human remains and associated funerary objects.

The solitary flake or tool does not warrant the cessation of construction activities. The discovery of human remains, however, must in all cases initiate an immediate halt to any further earth-disturbing activity at and around the site of discovery. Once construction has been halted, strict adherence to protocol as set forth by the THPO must be followed. (See attached guidelines.)

Potential Examples of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects

The following range of objects have been documented to have been unearthed in funerary sites of the Haudenosaunee Nations (including the Seneca), at one time or another.

- a) Human bones
- Associated Funerary Objects:*
- b) Ceramics (pottery vessels, smoking pipes, etc...)
- c) Shell/Stone/Glass/Metal beads
- d) Wood spoons, ladles, or serving trays
- e) Wampum (purple shell) beads, ornaments or belts
- f) Metal tools – hatchets, guns, axes, or knives
- g) Wooden Baskets
- h) Antler hair combs and carvings
- i) Manufactured hair combs
- j) Clay/Manufactured pipes
- k) Silver and pewter ornaments
- l) Metal Kettles
- l) Cache of flint/stone points
- m) Animal remains (hides, claws, etc..) and bones
- n) Red ochre

In the event of the discovery of human remains and associated funerary objects, see "Specific Steps to be Followed in the Event of the Discovery of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects"

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE) FOR INDIRECT EFFECTS

Identification effort focused on a review and update of existing information from past studies to identify historic properties within the Project APE. In April 2013, the Archaeological Survey, State University of New York at Buffalo, conducted a site visit to update information on previously inventoried architectural resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for indirect effects (Traynor and Montague 2008). Table 4 contains a list of previously inventoried National Register Listed (NRL) and National Register Eligible (NRE) properties within the APE for indirect effects and any changes to those properties that affect their National Register Listed (NRL) and Eligibility (NRE) status. Table 5 contains a list of Non-NRE resources in the APE. All architectural properties within the APE for indirect effects have been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility, including determinations made by FHWA in 2008 and 2010, with SHPO concurrence.

Olmsted Parks and Parkways Thematic Resources are located in the APE (90THM00012). These include Porter Avenue and Front Park, contributing elements of the Delaware-Front Park System (90NR01217). No other NRL properties exist within the APE. The only resource that has been noticeably altered since the time of its evaluation is the picnic shelter in Front Park (Photo 16). Its original terra cotta roof was recently restored.

Eighteen contributing resources are associated with the NRE Prospect Hill Historic District, which extends outside the APE for indirect effects to the east. None of the contributing properties in the APE have been noticeably altered (Table 4).

The Prospect Hill Historic District is an irregularly-shaped residential historic district with Columbus Parkway as its main axis. Determined National Register eligible under Criteria A and C, the district possesses a concentration of architectural styles popular during the period ca. 1880-1955, depicting residential growth and development in the City of Buffalo adjacent to Olmsted's Front Park and Prospect Park. Contributing resources located within the Project's APE include two intact blocks of vernacular architecture along Busti Avenue extending from the southern end of the district north to Vermont Street. The scale, massing, and setback of these dwellings present a unified streetscape oriented towards Front Park, and individually, the buildings retain the same degree of architectural integrity recorded at the time the properties were evaluated in 2008.

A number of properties previously inventoried as non-NRE lie in the southern end of the APE, south of Porter Avenue (Table 5). All properties south of Porter Avenue have been previously evaluated, and none of them are NRE. The Porter Avenue Bridge (BIN 5512560) was evaluated in 2010, and the SHPO concurred the bridge is not NRE. Figure 11 includes photo angles for images used in this report and is keyed to indicate historic properties and areas within the APE previously assessed as archaeologically sensitive (Perrelli 2007, Montague and Perrelli 2010).

Table 4. Previously Inventoried National Register Listed and Eligible Architectural Resources in the APE for PIN 5760.80.101, NY Gateway Connections Improvement to the US Peace Bridge Plaza.

Historic Property	2008 NRHP Characteristics/ Contributing Elements	2013 Changes to Characteristics/ Contributing Elements
Olmsted Parks and Parkways Thematic Resources		
Front Park <i>Contributing</i> Delaware Park- Front Park System	– Developed by Olmsted between 1868 and 1876, consists of 32-acre space overlooking Lake Erie and Niagara River; contributing resources include c. 1900 stone picnic shelter, terrace, open playing fields, mature trees, a curving entrance road, several winding paths, and grassy banks.	– Terra cotta roof over the picnic shelter. No other changes.
Porter Avenue <i>Contributing</i> Delaware Park- Front Park System	– Older city street upgraded by Olmsted to a width of 100 feet and lined with elms, connected Front Park with Delaware Park.	– No changes.
National Register of Historic Places Eligible Historic District		
Prospect Hill Historic District The Prospect Hill Historic District is National Register eligible under Criteria A and C. The district possesses a concentration of architectural styles popular during the period ca. 1880-1955, depicting residential growth and development in the City of Buffalo adjacent to Olmsted's Front Park and Prospect Park.		
609 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	– “Gardener’s Cottage” from “Elmstone” estate, ca 1870. Simple frame building with Gothic Revival detailing. – Contributing features: faces Front Park and mature tree-lined Busti Avenue, grass lawns.	– No changes.
615 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	– Residential building, ca. 1955. – Building meets eligibility requirements for a contributing building in the historic district.	– No changes.
625 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	– Residential building, ca. 1955. – Building meets eligibility requirements for a contributing building in the historic district.	– No changes.
629 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	– Residential building, ca. 1920. – Contributing features: faces Front Park and mature tree-lined Busti Avenue; grass lawns; landscaping.	– No changes.
637 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	– Residential Building, ca. 1889. – Contributing features: associated with Elmstone Estate, faces Front Park, mature trees, grass lawns, landscaping.	– No changes.
639 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	– Residential building, ca. 1937. – Contributing features: faces Front Park, grass lawns, landscaping.	– No changes.
643 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	– Simple Four-Square residential bldg. with Prairie Style detailing ca. 1940. – Contributing features: faces Front Park and mature tree-lined Busti Avenue; grass lawns; landscaping.	– No changes.
669 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	– Residential building, ca. 1950. – Contributing features: faces Front Park and mature tree-lined Busti Avenue; grass lawns; landscaping.	– No changes.
675 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	– Residential building, ca. 1950. – Building meets eligibility requirements for a contributing building in the historic district.	– No changes.
679 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	– Queen Anne style residential building, ca. 1886, designed by Joseph Lyman Silsby. – Contributing features: faces Front Park, slate stairs, grass lawn, landscaping.	– No changes.

Table 4. Previously Inventoried National Register Listed and Eligible Architectural Resources in the APE for PIN 5760.80.101, NY Gateway Connections Improvement to the US Peace Bridge Plaza.

Historic Property	2008 NRHP Characteristics/ Contributing Elements	2013 Changes to Characteristics/ Contributing Elements
683 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Queen Ann style residential building, ca. 1890, altered by ca. 1940s enclosed front porch. – Contributing features: grass lawn, stairs from lawn to sidewalk. 	– No changes.
685 Busti Avenue <i>Non-contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Constructed outside period of significance. – Building is less than 50 years old. 	– No changes.
705 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Residential building, ca. 1948, with Italian Renaissance references. – Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping. 	– No changes.
707 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Residential building, ca. 1950, with Italian Renaissance references. – Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping. 	– No changes.
709 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Residential building, ca. 1895. – Building has been significantly altered with changes to fenestration, massing, and through the addition of vinyl siding. – Building meets eligibility requirements for a contributing building in the historic district. 	– No changes.
713 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Residential building, ca. 1950. – Building has been significantly altered with changes to fenestration, massing, and through the addition of vinyl siding. – Building meets eligibility requirements for a contributing building in the historic district. 	– No changes.
719 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Stick style residential building, 1882. – Contributing features: faces Front Park; slate walk, grass lawn; landscaping. 	– No changes.
721 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Stick style residential building, 1882. – Contributing features: faces Front Park; slate walk, grass lawn; landscaping. 	– No changes.
11 Vermont Ave. <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Colonial Revival style residential building, ca. 1930. – Contributing features: grass lawn, mature tree. 	– No changes.

Table 5. Previously Inventoried Non-NRE Resources in the APE for PIN 5760.80.101, NY Gateway Connections Improvement to the US Peace Bridge Plaza.

Address	Pre-1964	Post-1963	Existing NR Status / Comments
565 Busti Avenue	X		Non-NRE, USN 02940.013004.
567 Busti Avenue	X		Non-NRE, USN 02940.013005.
570 Busti Avenue	X		Non-NRE, USN 02940.013045.
573 Busti Avenue	X		Non-NRE, USN 02940.013040.
113 Lakeview Avenue	X		Non-NRE, USN 02940.013040.
115 Lakeview Avenue	X		Non-NRE, USN 02940.013041.
132 Lakeview Avenue, also known as 111 Porter Avenue	X		Non-NRE, USN 02940.013062.
637 4th Street	X		Non-NRE, USN unknown.
BIN 5512560, Porter Avenue bridge	X		Non-NRE, USN unknown.

**NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED AND ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES WITHIN THE
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE) FOR INDIRECT EFFECTS**

(Photographs taken April 2013)



Photo 15. Front Park, facing southwest. NRL, 90NR01217.



Photo 16. Front Park, facing north. The picnic shelter was recently altered when the original terra cotta roof was restored. NRL, 90NR01217.



Photo 17. Front Park, facing west. This monument to Paul Busti is located near Baird Drive. It was erected in 1967.



Photo 18. Front Park, facing west. This monument dedicated to peace between the United States and Canada is located near Baird Drive. It was erected in 1939. NRL, 90NR01217.



Photo 19. Front Park, facing south, showing Baird Drive in relation to Busti Avenue. NRL, 90NR01217.



Photo 20. Front Park, facing northwest. Terrace. NRL, 90NR01217.



Photo 21. Front Park, facing north. Statue in Terrace. NRL, 90NR01217.



Photo 22. Porter Avenue, facing east. NRL, 90NR01217.



Photo 23. 609 Busti Avenue, facing northeast. Contributing property of the NRE Prospect Hill Historic District. Also described as 611 Busti Avenue. USN 02940.004385.



Photo 24. 615 Busti Avenue, facing northeast.
Contributing property of the NRE
Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013419.



Photo 25. 625 Busti Avenue, facing northeast.
Contributing property of the NRE
Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013420.



Photo 26. 629 Busti Avenue, facing northeast.
Contributing property of the NRE
Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013421.



Photo 27. 637 Busti Avenue, facing east.
Contributing property of the NRE
Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013422.



Photo 28. 639 Busti Avenue, facing east.
Contributing property of the NRE
Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013423.



Photo 29. 643 Busti Avenue, facing northeast.
Contributing property of the NRE
Prospect Hill Historic District
USN unknown.



Photo 30. 669 Busti Avenue, facing east.
Contributing property of the NRE Prospect Hill Historic District
USN unknown.



Photo 31. 675 Busti Avenue, facing northeast.
Contributing property of the NRE Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013433.



Photo 32. 679 Busti Avenue, facing northeast.
Contributing property of the NRE Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.004386.



Photo 33. 683 Busti Avenue, facing east.
Contributing property of the NRE Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013434.



Photo 34. 685 Busti Avenue, facing east.
Non-contributing property of the NRE Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013435.



Photo 35. 705 Busti Avenue, facing east.
Contributing property of the NRE Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013436.



Photo 36. 707 Busti Avenue,
facing east.
Contributing property of the NRE
Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013408.



Photo 37. 709 Busti Avenue,
facing northeast.
Contributing property of the NRE
Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013409.



Photo 38. 713 Busti Avenue,
facing northeast.
Contributing property of the NRE
Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013411.



Photo 39. 719 Busti Avenue,
facing northeast.
Contributing property of the NRE
Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.004387.



Photo 40. 721 Busti Avenue,
facing northeast.
Contributing property of the NRE
Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013413.



Photo 41. 11 Vermont Avenue,
facing southwest.
Contributing property of the NRE
Prospect Hill Historic District
USN 02940.013414.

**NON-NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES WITHIN THE
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT**

(Photographs taken April 2013)



Photo 42. 565 Busti Avenue,
facing east.
USN 02940.013004.



Photo 43. 567 Busti Avenue,
facing southeast.
USN 02940.013005.



Photo 44. 570 Busti Avenue,
facing northwest.
USN 02940.013045.



Photo 45. 573 Busti Avenue,
facing southeast.
USN 02940.013006.



Photo 46. 113 Lakeview
Avenue, facing east.
USN 02940.013040.



Photo 47. 115 Lakeview
Avenue, facing east.
USN 02940.013041.



Photo 48. 132 Lakeview Avenue, facing southwest. Peace Bridge Apartments. Also described as 111 Porter Avenue. USN 02940.013062.



Photo 49. 637 4th Street, facing southeast. USN unknown.



Photo 50. Porter Avenue Bridge, BIN 5512560, facing northwest. USN unknown.

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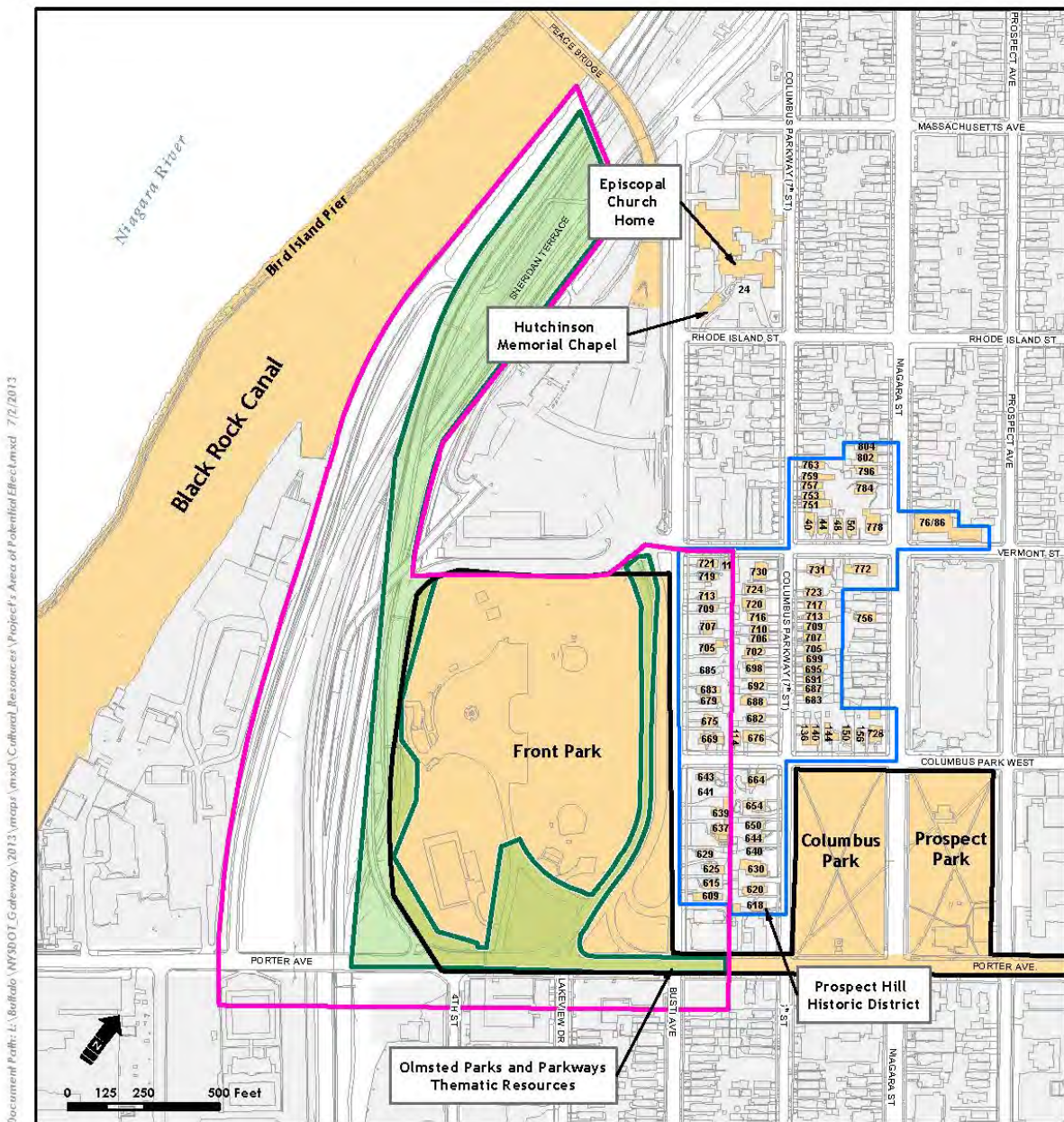
APPENDIX A: INTERVIEWS

NYSDOT

NYSDOT Office of Environment, provided information about the project, scope of work for cultural resources, and area of potential effects (APE) for the project.

NYSDOT Regional Cultural Resources Coordinator provided Construction Record Plans with Thruway profiles, Soil Boring Logs, and Soil Boring Location Maps.

APPENDIX B: MAP OF AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS



- Direct APE
- Project APE
- Prospect Hill Historic District
- Olmsted Park Historic Thematic Resource
- National Register Resources
- Planimetric Feature

**NY Gateway Connections Improvement
Project to the U.S. Peace Bridge Plaza
Area of Potential Effect (APE)**
Erie County, New York

SOURCE Ecology and Environment, Inc.
July 2, 2013

APPENDIX C: PROJECT AREA MAP

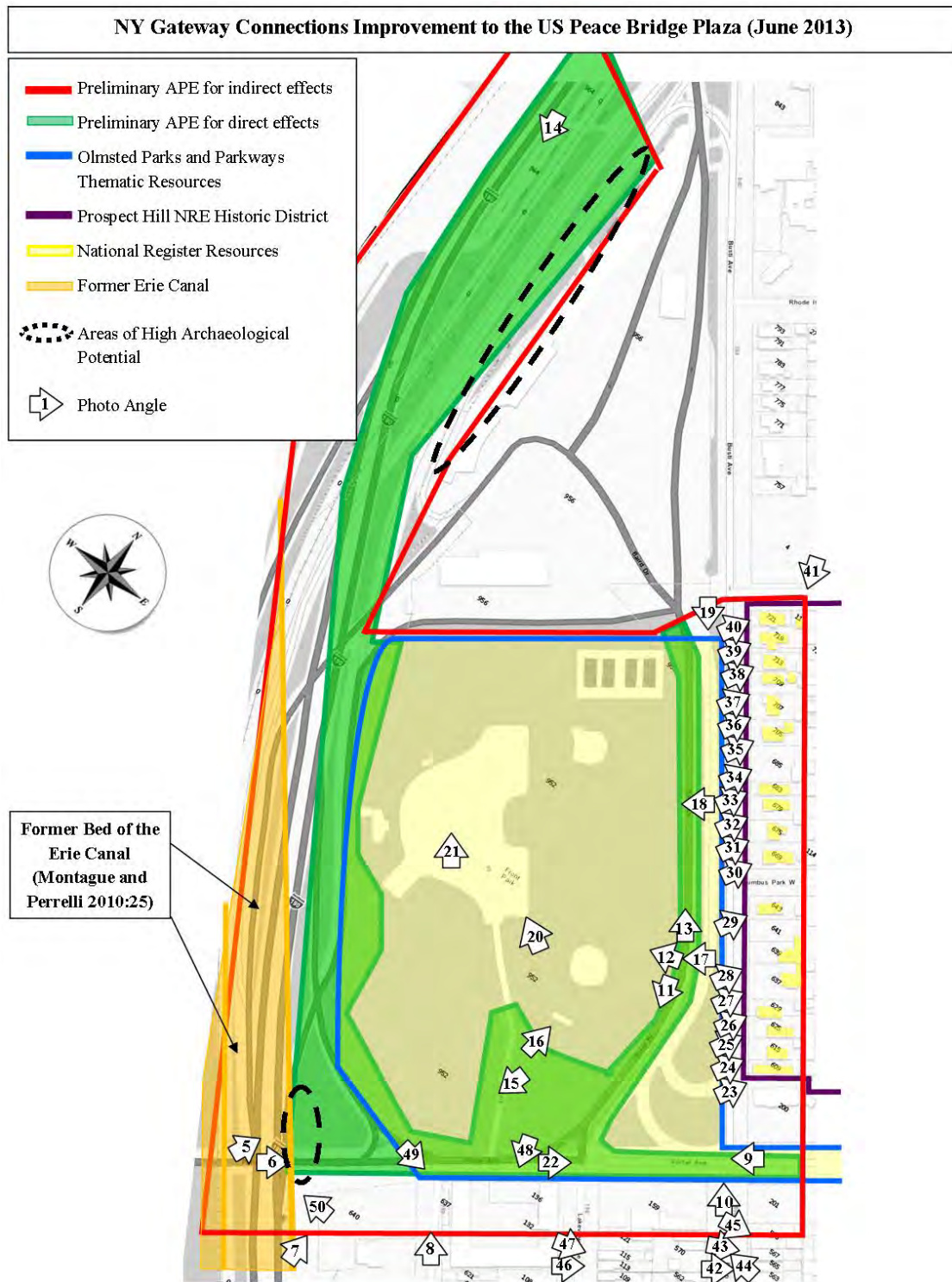


Figure 14. Project Area Map.

**APPENDIX D: 2008 DETERMINATION OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY
FOR ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES**



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**

New York Division

August 28, 2008

Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building, Suite 719
Clinton Avenue & North Pearl Street
Albany, NY 12207

Mr. Daniel P. Hitt, RLA
Director, Environmental Science Bureau
New York State Department of Transportation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12232

In Reply Refer To:
HDO-NY

Dear Mr. Hitt:

This is in regards to PIN 5753.58, Peace Bridge Expansion Project, City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York and Town of Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada. In response to your August 7, 2008 letter requesting concurrence with the determination of National Register eligibility for architectural resources identified within the APE for the subject project, we have reviewed the revised summary of listed and eligible properties that accompanied your August 7, 2008 request. We have also received your August 21, 2008 letter noting and correcting the typographical error in the number of individual properties eligible or listed. You have indicated that the value should read "37" individual properties rather than "36" as noted in your original August 7, 2008 request letter.

Based on our review of the information provided, we concur with the eligibility findings submitted with your August 7, 2008 request.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (518) 431-4125 extension 250.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Davies
Upstate Team Leader

cc:

Katry Harris, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Ruth Pierpont, NYSOPRHP/SHPO (05PR00930)
Mark Peckham, NYSOPRHP/SHPO (05PR00930)
Ron Rienas, Peace Bridge Authority
Alan E. Taylor, P.E. Regional Director, NYSDOT Region 5

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ALBANY, N.Y. 12232
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ASTRID C. GLYNN
COMMISSIONER

DAVID A. PATERSON
GOVERNOR

August 21, 2008

Robert M. Davies, Upstate Team Leader
Federal Highway Administration, NY Division
Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building, Room 719
Clinton Avenue and N. Pearl Street
Albany, NY 12207

RE: PIN 5753.58 / 05PR00930
PEACE BRIDGE EXPANSION PROJECT
CORRECTION – AUGUST 7, 2008 LETTER FOR
DETERMINATION OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY
FOR ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Dear Mr. Davies:

The August 7, 2008 letter "Determination of National Register Eligibility for Architectural Resources" contains a typographical error, brought to our attention after the package was sent to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The second-to-last paragraph of page 2 of the letter reads "The final list identified a total of 110 historic properties within the APE, including 36 *individual properties* (eligible or listed), and one historic district, with one non-contributing and 73 contributing resources."

Please note the number "36" is in error. As indicated by the eligibility documentation, the sentence should have indicated "37 *individual properties*". The documentation enclosed in the August 7, 2008 package to FHWA is correct, and contains the same information provided for concurrence by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

At this time, the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) is retracting the original cover letter only from the August 7, 2008 documentation package, and providing a corrected version (attached), with a single revision to indicate the correct number of individual historic properties.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Daniel P. Hitt", written over a large, loopy initial "D".

DANIEL P. HITT, RLA
Director, Environmental Science Bureau

DPH/MCS
Attachment

cc: Katry Harris, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Ruth Pierpont, NYSOPRHP/ SHPO
Mark Peckham, NYSOPRHP / SHPO
Jeffrey Berna, FHWA
Ron Rienas, Peace Bridge Authority
Alan E. Taylor, P.E., Regional Director, NYSDOT Region 5



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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
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ASTRID C. GLYNN
COMMISSIONER

DAVID A. PATERSON
GOVERNOR

August 7, 2008

Robert M. Davies, Upstate Team Leader
Federal Highway Administration, NY Division
Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building, Room 719
Clinton Avenue and N. Pearl Street
Albany, NY 12207

RE: PIN 5753.58 / 05PR00930
PEACE BRIDGE EXPANSION PROJECT
DETERMINATION OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY
FOR ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Dear Mr. Davies:

Enclosed for review by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is final documentation pertaining to the identification of historic properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Peace Bridge Expansion Project. This summary of historic properties is the result of steps taken to identify and evaluate National Register eligibility for architectural resources within the APE, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c)(1).

In September 2007, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) described 64 historic properties within the APE, identified in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). These resources included properties previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and previous determinations of National Register eligibility. Among these are:

- Front Park, Columbus Park, Prospect Park, and Porter Avenue, listed in the National Register in 1982, as part of the Olmsted Parks and Parkways multiple property nomination in Buffalo.
- Black Rock Canal and Bird Island Pier, determined eligible in 1998.
- Connecticut Street Armory, listed in the National Register in 1995, as part of the Army National Guard Armories in New York State multiple property nomination.
- Episcopal Church Home and Edward H. Hutchinson Chapel, determined eligible for the National Register, and locally designated in 1980.

The Peace Bridge (BIN 5516290) itself was determined eligible for the National Register in 1998. Built in 1925-27 as an international crossing between Buffalo, New York and Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada, the bridge is eligible under Criterion A for its historic associations, commemorating a century of peace between the two nations. The bridge is also eligible under National Register Criterion C, for its bridge engineering, as an excellent example of an early 20th century multiple-arch, steel plate girder bridge.

The DEIS also included preliminary findings of eligibility for architectural resources identified on the basis of architectural surveys conducted for this project in 2004 and 2007. In addition to individual properties, the Columbus Parkway Historic District was identified, comprised of 17 properties, and 4 contiguous properties on Vermont Street were described in the context of a potentially eligible historic district, though district level documentation had not been developed at that time. Historic properties were identified in the DEIS with the understanding that these findings were subject to modification "...pending additional information, and consultation with consulting parties and the public" (DEIS 2007: 311).

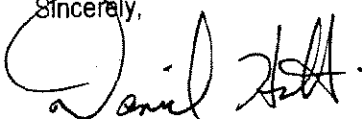
Since the DEIS, the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), in coordination with the SHPO and FHWA, requested supplemental inventory and evaluation by architectural historians from the University at Buffalo, to consider additional information on the history of the area, and to assess the potential for a larger historic district. Throughout this process, outreach through meetings, workshops, and review of documentation has provided numerous opportunities for the public and Consulting Parties to articulate their views on historic resources. There has also been extensive consultation between FHWA, NYSDOT, and the SHPO.

As a result, the final list of historic properties has substantial changes from the DEIS, reflecting consideration of Consulting Party and public comments, in consultation with the SHPO. Notable among these changes is the identification of the National Register Prospect Hill Historic District, superseding the Vermont Street and Columbus Parkway Historic Districts identified in the DEIS. In comparison to the previous districts, the Prospect Hill District encloses a larger geographical area within its boundaries, incorporates a greater number of properties (73 contributing and one non-contributing), and extends the period of significance to 1955.

The final list identified a total of 110 historic properties within the APE, including 37 individual properties (eligible or listed), and one historic district, with one non-contributing and 73 contributing resources. There is no change in the status of National Register listed properties, or of properties determined eligible prior to survey for this project beginning in 2004.

By letter dated June 26, 2008, the SHPO has concurred with these eligibility findings, noting that "this concurrence ... will serve as the basis for continuing consultation with this office on this project." In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2), we respectfully request your concurrence with the enclosed list of identified architectural resources for the Peace Bridge Expansion Project.

Sincerely,



DANIEL P. HITT, RLA
Director, Environmental Science Bureau

DPH/MCS
Enclosures

cc: Katry Harris, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Ruth Pierpont, NYSOPRHP/ SHPO
Mark Peckham, NYSOPRHP / SHPO
Jeffrey Bema, FHWA
Ron Rienas, Peace Bridge Authority
Alan E. Taylor, P.E., Regional Director, NYSDOT Region 5



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

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David A. Paterson
Governor

Carol Ash
Commissioner

June 26, 2008

Daniel P. Hitt, RLA
Major Projects Office
NYS Department of Transportation
Wolf Rd.
Albany, NY 12232

Re: Peace Bridge Expansion Project
PIN 5753.58
Buffalo, Erie Co.
FHWA / NYSDOT
05PR00930

Dear Mr. Hitt:

Thank you for providing the State Historic Preservation Office with a revised summary of listed and eligible properties located within the Peace Bridge Expansion Project APE. The summary was revised in consultation with our office and incorporates some of the recommendations presented by consulting parties during the consultation period. Chief among these recommendations is the extension of the eligible Prospect Hill Historic District's period of significance to 1955, consistent with the construction of the Niagara Thruway and a significant expansion of the Peace Bridge toll plaza adjacent to the neighborhood. The revised period of significance and the resulting changes to the listing of contributing and non-contributing properties conform to guidelines from the National Park Service for determining National Register eligibility and we endorse the revisions. Please note that the revised report on the eligible Prospect Hill Historic District prepared by Kerry Traynor and Nathan Montague in May 2008 should be corrected on page one to indicate 73 contributing buildings and 1 non-contributing building to be consistent with the revised evaluations. The State Historic Preservation Office concurs with the eligibility findings outlined in your letter of June 18 and the attached tables. This concurrence supersedes all previous correspondence on this subject and will serve as the basis for continuing consultation with this office on this project.

Sincerely,

for -
Ruth L. Pierpont
Director
Historic Preservation
Field Services Bureau

Cc: Robert Davies, FHWA
Jeffrey Burna, FHWA



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June 18, 2008

Ruth Pierpont
Director, Field Services Bureau
State Historic Preservation Office
Peebles Island State Park
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Attn: Mark Peckham, National Register Unit Coordinator

RE: **PEACE BRIDGE EXPANSION PROJECT / PIN 5753.58**
SECTION 106 ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS
REQUEST FOR CONCURRENCE

Dear Ruth:

Enclosed for review by your office is final documentation pertaining to the identification of historic properties for the Peace Bridge Expansion Project. This package includes a summary of National Register eligible architectural resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), prepared by the State University of New York at Buffalo (UB) architectural historians. Revised in May 2008, the summary was developed through extensive consultation with your office, and was modified in response to comments received from Section 106 Consulting Parties. The May 2008 revisions to the UB summary document include:

- Period of significance for the eligible Prospect Hill Historic District extended to 1955, a date associated with the construction of the Niagara Thruway and expansion of the existing Peace Bridge plaza;
- Boundaries for the historic district expanded to incorporate the entire block enclosed by Vermont Street, Columbus Parkway, Columbus Park West, and Busti Avenue; and
- Identification of additional "contributing" properties within the district boundaries, built before 1955.

Based on the revised end date to the district's period of significance, and continued consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) has reclassified the following properties as contributing to the significance of the eligible Prospect Hill Historic District:

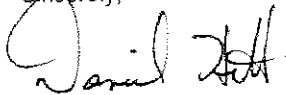
- 615, 625, 675, 709, and 713 Busti Avenue
- 114 and 156 Columbus Park West

R. Pierpont
June 18, 2008
Page 2

These changes are reflected in an addendum to the summary documentation, and an updated map of historic properties within the APE (attached).

In coordination with the Public Bridge Authority (PBA) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the NYSDOT provides the enclosed documentation for final review, and respectfully requests the concurrence of the SHPO with these eligibility findings. FHWA will make a formal determination of eligibility once the SHPO has concurred.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Daniel Hitt", is written over the typed name.

DANIEL P. HITT, RLA
Major Projects Office
NYS Department of Transportation

DPH/MCS
Attachments

cc: Robert Davies, FHWA
Jeffrey Berna, FHWA

**PEACE BRIDGE EXPANSION PROJECT
SECTION 106 ELIGIBILITY ADDENDUM**

**RECLASSIFIED PROPERTIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE
PROSPECT HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

National Register of Historic Places Eligible Historic District	
<p>Prospect Hill Historic District The Prospect Hill Historic District is National Register eligible under Criteria A and C. The district possesses a concentration of architectural styles popular during the period ca. 1880-1955, depicting residential growth and development in the City of Buffalo adjacent to Olmsted's Front Park and Prospect Park.</p>	
615 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	Residential building, ca. 1955 Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance
625 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	Residential building, ca. 1955 Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance
675 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	Residential building, ca. 1950 Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance
709 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	Residential building, ca. 1895 Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance
713 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	Residential building, ca. 1950 Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance
114 Columbus Pk West <i>Contributing</i>	Residential building, ca. 1890 Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance
156 Columbus Pk West <i>Contributing</i>	Residential building, ca. 1920 Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance

NYSDOT - JUNE 16, 2008

DOT Program Year 2007-2008

National Register Eligible
Prospect Hill Historic District

PIN 5753.58.121

Peace Bridge Expansion Project
City of Buffalo
Erie County, New York

RAS 39(20)

by

Kerry Traynor, M. Arch., M.S. Arch. History
Nathan Montague, M.A.

Douglas J. Perrelli, Ph. D., RPA
Principal Investigator

Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 39, Number 20
Department of Anthropology, State University of New York at Buffalo

May 2008 (revised)

Prepared for:
New York State Museum
New York State Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Peace Bridge Authority

—
Sponsor - FHWA & NYSDOT

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Proposed Prospect Hill Historic District	1
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Figure 2. 1847 Map showing Prospect Park (Smith 1884).	2
Figure 3. 1902 Alsop Bird's Eye View showing density of Development in Project Area.	3
Figure 4. Map of the Prospect Hill Historic District.	Attachment 2

INTRODUCTION

In May of 2008, KTA Preservation Specialists and the SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey conducted an architectural reconnaissance survey for the PIN 5753.58.121 project area in order to define the Prospect Hill Historic District. The project is located in the City of Buffalo (02940) in Erie County, New York. Buildings, structures, and objects adjacent to the project area were photographed and mapped in relation to the project area boundaries following the New York State Education Department's *Guidelines for Gathering Architectural Field Data (1998)*. Location, function, and age of construction were noted for all properties. Information collected for properties that predate 1958 includes architectural details, modifications, integrity, and associated outbuildings and landscape features. All aspects of this study conform to the New State Education Department's (SED) *Work Scope Specifications for Cultural Resource Investigations on New York State Department of Transportation Projects (2004)*.

Any properties that exhibited qualities required for eligibility to the National Register were identified in the field. A New York State Department of Transportation Building/Structure Inventory Form was then completed for each National Register Eligible (NRE) property. Guidelines for the identification of National Register properties are contained in the National Park Service Publication: *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning and How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (1998)*. Landscape features were also documented during the initial pedestrian survey.

Prospect Hill Historic District:

Dates of Significance: Pre-1880 – 1955

Significant residential properties were being constructed adjacent to Olmsted and Vaux's Front Park and Prospect Park before the 1880s. The neighborhood evolved over time with the houses along Columbus Parkway, between Porter Avenue and Connecticut Street, being constructed later, into the 1950s. The end of the period of significance is marked by the construction of the Niagara Thruway and expansion of the Peace Bridge Plaza, both occurring by 1955.

Number of Contributing Properties: 66

Number of Non-contributing Properties: 8

Summary of District by Street Address:

Busti Avenue: 609 – 721

Columbus Parkway (7th Street): 618 – 730, 683 – 763

Columbus Park West (Connecticut Street): 114 – 156

Niagara Street: 728, 772 – 804

Vermont Street: 11 – 86

General Description:

The Prospect Hill Historic District is an irregularly-shaped residential historic district with Columbus Parkway as its main axis. Its southern boundary is 618 Columbus Parkway, just north of Porter Avenue, and its northern boundary is 804 Niagara Street, just north of Vermont Street. Fredrick Law Olmsted's and Calvert Vaux's "The Front" (Front Park) lies to the west and Prospect (Columbus) Park and the Connecticut Street Armory lie to the east. The district also includes houses on Niagara Street, Busti Avenue, Vermont Street, and Connecticut Street (See Historic District Map). As early as 1809 this area was known as Prospect Hill (Foit-Albert Overview p. 2). The neighborhood maintained a rural setting with scattered farmhouses. Little development occurred on Prospect Hill during the first half of the 19th century (Figure 1).

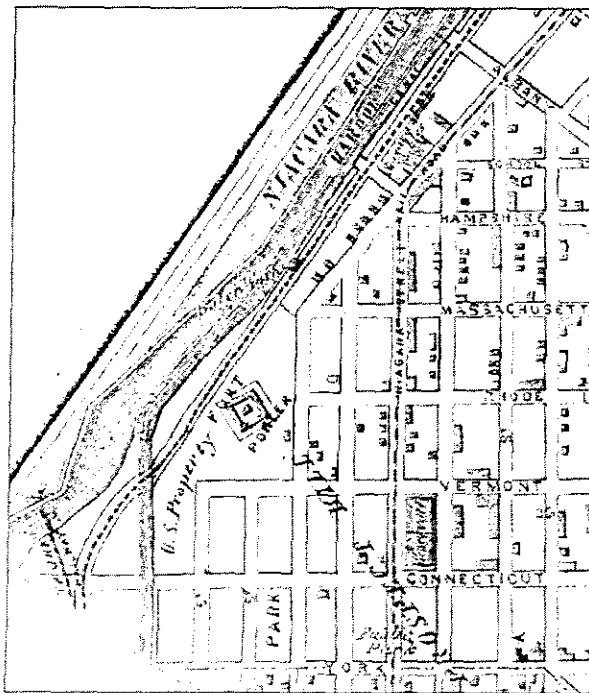


Figure 1. 1866 Stone and Stewart Map of Buffalo.

An 1872 Map shows Olmsted and Vaux's design for "Front Park", "Prospect Place" and The Bank (DEIS, Figure 5-8b). The neighborhood shows only a scattering of houses. "The Front" (Front Park), Prospect (Columbus) Park and "The Bank" were part of the Delaware-Front park system designed by Olmsted and Vaux between 1868 and 1870 and completed by 1876. The design wove its way through the city via a system of parkways (Bidwell, Chapin, Lincoln, and Humboldt Parkway), avenues (Richmond Avenue and Porter Avenue) and landscaped circles (Soldier's Place, Colonial Circle, Gates Circle, Symphony Circle, The Bank, and Niagara Square) which connected the city to four parks: The Park (Delaware), Front Park, The Parade (Martin Luther King, Jr.) and Prospect (Columbus) Park. Prospect Park was designated a "public square" by 1847 (Figure 2). Construction of the Peace Bridge and the Niagara Thruway altered The Bank significantly, compromising its integrity.



Figure 2. 1847 Map showing Prospect Park (Smith 1884).

By 1894 the density of the neighborhood is beginning to increase. Many of the lots along Columbus Parkway, specifically in the blocks north of Vermont Street and on the west side of the street in the block between Connecticut and Vermont Streets, have houses. The east side of Columbus Parkway has lots marked, but has not been fully developed. The end of the 19th Century and early decades of the 20th Century saw these lots being developed. Interestingly, the development at the end of the 19th Century and beginning of the 20th Century saw a number of large residences designed in the styles popular at the time intermingled with smaller folk Victorian types. Good examples of Second Empire, Italianate, Stick Style, Queen Anne, and Craftsman are all represented in both the high style and vernacular types. The Buffalo "up-down" double is also represented in the neighborhood, specifically on the lots on the east side of Columbus Parkway that had not been developed by the turn of the century.

Larger, more elaborate homes were often constructed on the corner lots, which tended to be much more expansive than the narrow lots lining the street. The smaller narrow lots all have a similar setback with a relatively small front yard marked by mature trees and paths connecting the sidewalk to the road. The larger lots, specifically those on the west side of Columbus Street have larger front yards. The road is edged with sandstone curbs and in some locations brick storm drains are noted. The utility lines are carried at the back of the house leaving a clear vista up and down the tree lined street. Small scale lamp posts provide a soft evening light.

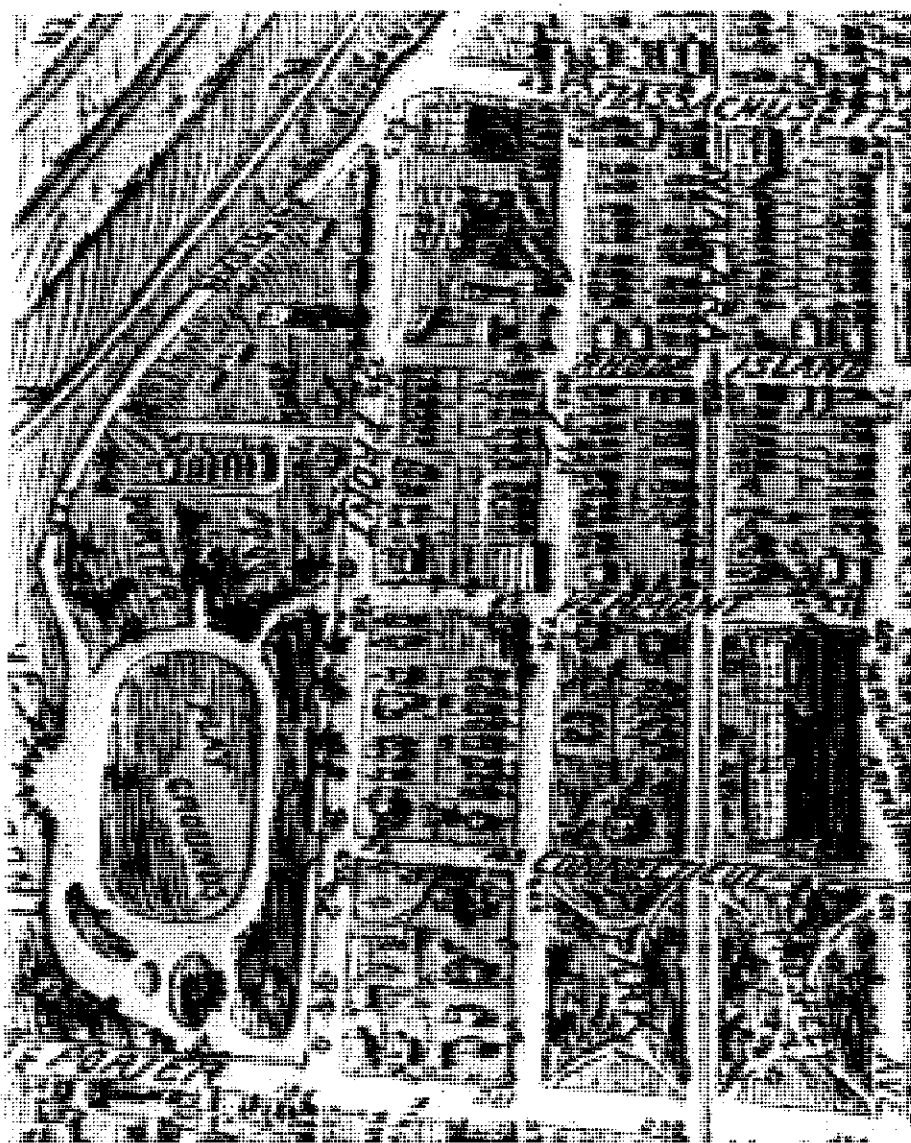


Figure 3. 1902 Alsop Bird's Eye View showing density of Development in Project Area.

The block bound by Porter Avenue to the south, Connecticut Street to the north, Front Park to the west and Prospect (Columbus) Park to the east was not developed as a dense residential setting until after the 1930s. The northern portion of the block was originally owned by Elijah D. Efner who built a substantial residence, "Elmstone", just prior to the Civil War. The estate was enlarged by the subsequent owner, George Lewis, before being demolished in the 1930s. Greenhouses, a gardener's cottage, and carriage house were all part of the original estate. It is said that enthusiasts grew various plants on the property that they then planted in Front Park. There are some residences and structures still existing on the block that date to the "Elmstone", Lewis phase including the carriage house, gardener's cottage and two private residences (620 and 630 Columbus Street). This block is significant due to its relationship to both Front Park and Prospect Park. Originally the "Elmstone"/Lewis property would have had spectacular views into both Front Park and Prospect Park. The evolution of this block is marked by the late 19th C/early 20th C buildings and those residences built after 1930.

Significance:

Buffalo is a city of neighborhoods with outstanding examples of high style and vernacular architecture. The construction of the Erie Canal, industry and invention resulted in fortunes being made and a booming economy during the mid-19th and early 20th Centuries. Mansions were built by the wealthy and suburban neighborhoods settled by the working middle class. Many of these neighborhoods and the architectural treasures that define them still exist.

The Prospect Hill Historic District is defined by its architecture, high style and vernacular types. However, it is the architecture in relation to Front Park and Prospect Park that is significant. Analysis of the historic maps reveals that this neighborhood developed with the Delaware-Front Park System. The interesting observation is that while Olmsted and Vaux's 1876 Park and Parkway Plan for the City of Buffalo included a planned residential subdivision at the northern and western edges of Delaware Park called "Parkside", now a National Register Listed Historic District¹, it did not include a similar development for Front Park. The Parkside East and Parkside West Historic Districts represent the intact portions of Olmsted's plan and design concepts that included the complementary relationship between parklands and adjacent residential neighborhoods that also served as a buffer to development adjacent to the park.

Although not designed by Olmsted and Vaux, the residential neighborhood located within the Prospect Hill Historic District exhibit a similar relationship between parkland and neighborhood. There are a number of architect designed residences in the neighborhood, suggesting their knowledge of Olmsted's planned residential subdivision a few miles away. The patrons of the architecture and the residents of the neighborhood tended to be businessmen and merchants, and also tended to be civic minded.

Many of the buildings in the Prospect Hill Historic District have deteriorated significantly and have been altered with replacement siding, windows, or by the removal of historic material fabric. However, collectively they retain a high degree of integrity of location, massing, setting, feeling and association in relation to Olmsted's Front Park and Prospect (Columbus) Park. The Prospect Hill Historic District is National Register Eligible meeting Criterion A and C, as an example of a residential development that grew adjacent to Olmsted and Vaux's Front Park and Prospect Park (Attachment 1).

¹ This subdivision now makes up the National Register Listed Parkside East and Parkside West Historic Districts. For a full discussion of these districts refer to National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination, *Olmsted Parks and Parkways Thematic Resources, Parkside East Historic District, City of Buffalo, Erie County, NY*, August, 1986, and National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination, *Olmsted Parks and Parkways Thematic Resources, Parkside West Historic District, City of Buffalo, Erie County, NY*, October, 1986.

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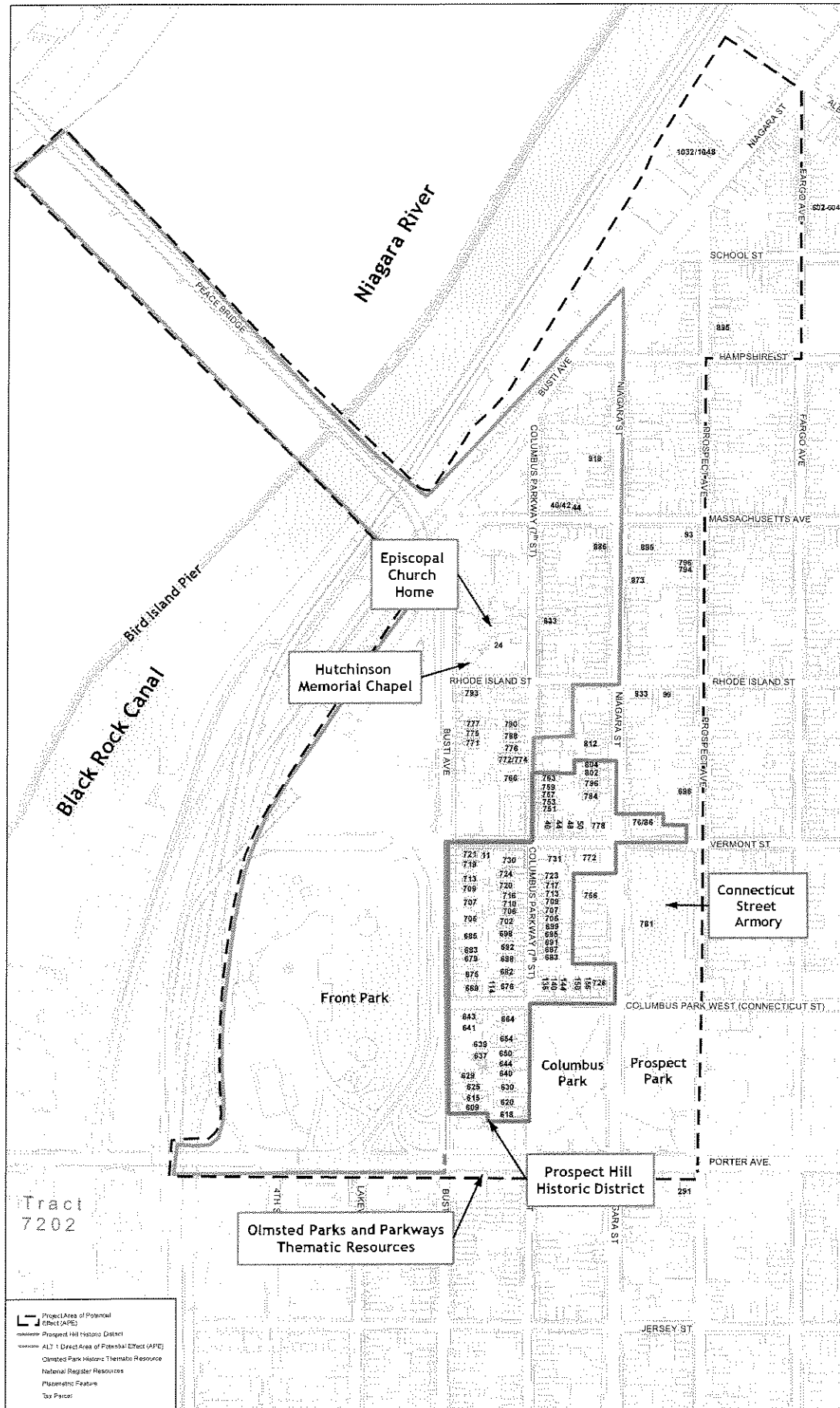
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National Register of Historic Places Eligible Historic District

Prospect Hill Historic District

The Prospect Hill Historic District is National Register eligible under Criteria A and C. The district possesses a concentration of architectural styles popular during the period ca. 1880-1955, depicting residential growth and development in the City of Buffalo adjacent to Olmsted's Front Park and Prospect Park.

609 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	- "Gardener's Cottage" from "Elmstone" estate, ca 1870. Simple frame building with Gothic Revival detailing. - Contributing features: faces Front Park and mature tree-lined Busti Avenue, grass lawns
615 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	- Residential building, ca. 1955 - Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance.
625 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	- Residential building, ca. 1955 - Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance.
629 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	- Residential building, ca. 1920 - Contributing features: faces Front Park and mature tree-lined Busti Avenue; grass lawns; landscaping
637 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	- Residential Building, ca. 1889 - Contributing features: associated with Elmstone Estate, faces Front Park, mature trees, grass lawns, landscaping.
639 Busti Avenue* <i>Contributing</i>	- Residential building, ca. 1937 - Contributing features: faces Front Park, grass lawns, landscaping.
643 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	- Simple Four-Square residential bldg. with Prairie Style detailing ca. 1940. - Contributing features: faces Front Park and mature tree-lined Busti Avenue; grass lawns; landscaping
669 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	- Residential building, ca. 1950 - Contributing features: faces Front Park and mature tree-lined Busti Avenue; grass lawns; landscaping
675 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	- Residential building, ca. 1950 - Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance
679 Busti Avenue <i>contributing</i>	- Queen Anne style residential building, ca. 1886, designed by Joseph Lynan Silsby - Contributing features: faces Front Park, slate stairs, grass lawn, landscaping
683 Busti Avenue <i>contributing</i>	- Queen Ann style residential building, ca. 1890, altered by addition of ca. 1940s enclosed front porch - Contributing features: grass lawn, stairs from lawn to sidewalk
685 Busti Avenue <i>Non-contributing</i>	- Constructed outside dates of significance - Building is less than 50 years old.
705 Busti Avenue <i>contributing</i>	- Residential building, ca. 1948, with Italian Renaissance references. - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping
707 Busti Avenue <i>contributing</i>	- Residential building, ca. 1950, with Italian Renaissance references. - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping
709 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	- Residential building, ca. 1895 - Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance
713 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	- Residential building, ca. 1950 - Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance
719 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	- Stick style residential building, 1882 - Contributing features: faces Front Park; slate walk, grass lawn; landscaping

721 Bust Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stick style residential building, 1882 - Contributing features: faces Front Park; slate walk, grass lawn; landscaping
618 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American Four-Square residential building, ca. 1920 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees, granite curbs
620 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1939 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; granite curbs
630 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Anne Residential Bldg. ca. 1890 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; granite curbs
640 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1940 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; granite curbs
644 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1939 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; granite curbs
650 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1939 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; granite curbs
654 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1899-1925 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; slate sidewalks; granite curbs
664 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, 1939 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; granite curbs
676 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stick style residential building, ca. 1880 - Contributing features: grass lawn, cast concrete curb around perimeter, landscaping, mature tree, hedge
682 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Anne style residential building, ca. 1885 - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscape, mature tree
683 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Craftsman style residential building, designed by Joseph Magliore, 1928 - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping, mature tree
687 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Craftsman style residential building, designed by Joseph Magliore, 1928 - Contributing features: grass lawn
688 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Anne style residential building, ca. 1880 - Contributing features: grass lawn
691 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Craftsman style residential building, designed by Joseph Magliore, 1928 - Contributing features: grass lawn
692 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vernacular Victorian residential building, ca. 1883 - Contributing features: grass lawn, hedge on both sides of property
695 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Craftsman style residential building, ca. 1915 - Contributing features: grass lawn
698 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Second Empire style residential building, ca. 1885 - Contributing features: grass lawn
699 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Craftsman style residential building, ca. 1915 - Contributing features: grass lawn

702 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Second Empire style residential building, ca. 1883 - Contributing features: slate walk, grass lawn
705 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Up-Down" double residential bldg., Vernacular with Queen Anne influences ca. 1893 - Contributing features: grass lawn
706 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Craftsman style residential building, designed by Frank Internicola, ca. 1925 - Contributing features: grass lawn
707 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Up-Down" double residential bldg. Vernacular with Queen Anne influences ca. 1900 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
709 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Up-Down" double residential bldg. Vernacular with Queen Anne influences ca. 1900 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
710 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Craftsman style residential building, ca. 1925 - Contributing features: grass lawn
713 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Up-Down" double residential bldg., Vernacular with Queen Anne influences ca. 1900 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
716 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wood frame Italianate residential building, ca. 1875 - Contributing features: grass lawn
717 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Up-Down" double vernacular residential bldg, ca. 1900 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
720 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Italian Renaissance style residential building, designed by August Eisenwein, ca. 1896 - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping, mature trees
723 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential bldg. Free classical Queen Anne ca. 1900 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
724 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonial Revival style residential building, designed by Louis P.J. Eckel, ca. 1905 - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping, mature trees, and hedge
730 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Craftsman style residential building, designed by Ulysses G. Orr, ca. 1909 - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping, and a stone wall
731 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential bldg. Red brick, Queen Anne ca. 1888 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
751 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential bldg. vernacular with Queen Anne detailing, ca. 1900 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
753 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vernacular residential bldg. with Queen Ann detailing ca. 1905 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
757 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vernacular residential bldg. with Queen Ann detailing ca. 1900 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
759 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Ann style residential bldg., ca. 1905 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
763 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential bldg. Queen Anne style ca. 1883 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees

114 Columbus Park W (Connecticut Street) <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential building, ca. 1890 Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance.
136 Columbus Park W (Connecticut Street) <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonial Revival style residential building, ca. 1920 Contributing features: grass lawn, mature trees
140 Columbus Park W (Connecticut Street) <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vernacular brick residential building, ca. 1920 Contributing features: grass lawn, mature trees
144 Columbus Park W (Connecticut Street) <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vernacular brick residential building, ca. 1920 Contributing features: grass lawn, mature trees
150 Columbus Park W (Connecticut Street) <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Four Square residential building with Craftsman detailing, ca. 1920 Contributing features: grass lawn, mature trees
156 Columbus Park W (Connecticut Street) <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential building, ca. 1920 Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance.
728 Niagara Street <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential building with Italian Renaissance Revival detailing, ca. 1925 Contributing features: faces Columbus Park, grass lawn, wrought iron fence at front perimeter of property, wood fences at side and back of property, landscaping
772 Niagara Street <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French Second Empire style residential building, ca. 1880 Contributing features: grass lawn, wrought iron fence behind a chain link fence, mature trees, landscaping
778 Niagara Street <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Italian Renaissance Revival style residential building, designed by Charles Forrest, 1922 Contributing features: grass lawn, perimeter hedge
784 Niagara Street <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Italian Renaissance Revival style commercial building, designed by Charles Forrest, 1922 Contributing features: grass lawn, hedge, wrought iron fence, masonry piers, landscaping
796 Niagara Street <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queen Anne style residential building, 1892 Contributing features: grass lawn
802 Niagara Street <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queen Anne style residential building, 1892 Contributing features: grass lawn
804 Niagara Street <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queen Anne style residential building, 1892 Contributing features: grass lawn
11 Vermont Ave. <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonial Revival style residential building, ca. 1930 Contributing features: grass lawn, mature tree
40 Vermont Ave. <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonial Revival style residential building, designed by William H. Boughton, 1892 Contributing features: grass lawn, iron fence

44 Vermont Ave. <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Hybrid Queen Anne/Shingle style residential building, designed by William H. Boughton, ca. 1893 -- Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping
48 Vermont Ave. <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Shingle style residential building, designed by William H. Boughton, ca., 1892 -- Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping
50 Vermont Ave. <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Colonial Revival style residential building, ca. 1900 -- Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping
76/86 Vermont Avenue St. Mary's on the Hill Episcopal Church and Parish House <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Church and rectory complex, designed by William H. Boughton, 1892 -- St. Mary's on the Hill Episcopal Church is a Gothic Revival style ecclesiastical building -- St. Mary's on the Hill Parish House is a Tudor Revival style ecclesiastical building -- Contributing features: grass lawn, mature trees

* 641 Busti Avenue is associated with 639 Busti Avenue. There are no buildings on 641 Busti Avenue.

NYS DOT revised JUNE 16, 2008

NRHP Characteristics/ Contributing Elements

National Register of Historic Places Listed Properties

<p>Connecticut Street Armory 184 Columbus Park West (Connecticut Street); aka 781 Niagara Street)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criteria A and C) - Richardsonian Romanesque style public building (armory), designed by Captain William Lansing and Isaac Perry, 1898 - Architecturally significant as an example of a late 19th century armory, with a high degree of integrity, historically significant through association with National Guard and Italian immigrant population that constructed it - Contributing features: faces Prospect Park, concrete sidewalks, narrow lawns enclosed by low stone retaining wall, mature trees
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Olmsted Parks and Parkways Thematic Resources Nomination

<p>Front Park Contributing - Delaware Park-Front Park System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed by Olmsted between 1868 and 1876, consists of 32-acre space overlooking Lake Erie and Niagara River; contributing resources include c. 1900 stone picnic shelter, terrace, open playing fields, mature trees, a curving entrance road, several winding paths, and grassy banks
<p>Columbus Park Contributing Delaware Park-Front Park System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established in 1862, incorporated into park system by Olmsted between 1868 and 1876, consists of one city block of open space; contributing features include grassy lawn, mature trees, and statue of Columbus
<p>Prospect Park Contributing Delaware Park-Front Park System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established in 1862, incorporated into park system by Olmsted between 1868 and 1876, consists of one city block of limited open space with c. 1957 brick library on southern half of park and c. 1908-1960's brick Shelter House on north half; contributing features include 1908 Shelter House, grassy lawn, and mature trees
<p>Porter Avenue Contributing Delaware Park-Front Park System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Older city street upgraded by Olmsted to a width of 100 feet and lined with elms, connected Front Park with Delaware Park

National Register of Historic Places Eligible Properties

<p>Peace Bridge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criteria A and C) - Early 20th century, multiple-arch and steel-plated girder bridge, 1925-1927; all aspects of bridge
<p>New York State Barge Canal/Black Rock Canal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criteria A, C and D); contributing component of the New York State Canal System; contributed to commercial enterprise and patterns of transportation associated with New York State Canal System; contributing features include adjacent Bird Island Pier and Squaw Island
<p>Bird Island Pier</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion and C); contributed to commercial enterprise and patterns of transportation associated with New York State Canal System; contributing features include raised walkway
<p>771 Busti Avenue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion B)-Italianate style residential building, ca. 1865, built by Col. S.H. Wilkeson, a Civil War Veteran and is one of the oldest properties in the project area. - Contributing features: grassy lawn; mature trees, slate walkway
<p>777 Busti Avenue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-Italianate style residential building, 1865 - Contributing features: grassy lawn; mature trees; slate walkway

793 Busti Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-residential building, ca. 1886 - Contributing features: grassy lawn; landscaping
766 Columbus Parkway (7th Street)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-Residential bldg. Vernacular building with Italianate detailing ca. 1883. - Contributing Features: grassy lawns, mature trees
772-774 Columbus Parkway (7th Street)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-Residential bldg. Vernacular side-by-side multifamily residence ca. 1905. - Contributing Features: grassy lawns, mature trees
776 Columbus Parkway (7th Street)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-Stick style residential building, ca. 1885 - Contributing features: grassy lawn, landscaping, mature trees
786-788 Columbus Parkway (7th Street)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-early Queen Anne style residential building, designed by Martin Miller, ca. 1901 - Contributing features: grassy lawn, landscaping
790 Columbus Parkway (7th Street)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion B)-ca. 1932 home of Mariano Lucca (1901-1992), a local journalist who lobbied Congress to adopt Columbus Day as a national holiday. - Contributing features: grassy lawn, landscaping
833 Columbus Parkway (7th Street)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-Residential bldg. Simple facing gable vernacular building with Italianate detailing ca. 1880. - Contributing Features: grassy lawns, mature trees
40/42 Massachusetts Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-Queen Anne style residential building, ca. 1891 - Contributing features: grassy lawn, landscaping
44 Massachusetts Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-Queen Anne style residential building, ca. 1890 - Contributing features: grassy lawn, landscaping, hedge
93 Massachusetts Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-Second Empire style commercial/residential building, designed by John Neeson, ca. 1887 - Contributing features: paving to building edge
756 Niagara Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-Shingle style residential building, ca. 1890 - Contributing features: grassy lawn, mature trees, hedge along side yard, landscaping
812 Niagara Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-vernacular Mission style residential building, 1905 - Contributing features: grassy lawn, landscaping
833 Niagara Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C) -"Niagara Hall". Brick Italianate commercial building, ca. 1892 - Contributing Features: Urban residence, zero lot line at sidewalk
873 Niagara Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C). Residential bldg. Simple, brick vernacular, gable end structure with Italianate detailing, ca. 1870 - Contributing features: grassy lawn
885 Niagara Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C) Classical Revival commercial Building, with rusticated sandstone ground floor and brick upper floors, ca. 1903 - Designed by Sidney H. Woodruff who also designed the Pierce Arrow Showroom at Main and Tupper Streets. - Contributing Features: Corner lot commercial building on mixed residential/commercial street.
886 Niagara Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C) Vernacular Victorian residential building, ca. 1890, with a later enclosed porch - Contributing Features: grassy lawn
918 Niagara Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-Vernacular multi-family building, ca. 1890 - Contributing features: grassy lawn
1032/1048 Niagara Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Criterion C)-Industrial building, designed by Henry Osgood Holland, ca. 1905 - Contributing features: small strip of grassy lawn, mature tree

291 Porter Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (Criterion C)-Residential building, ca 1870 – Contributing features: faces Prospect Park and Porter Avenue, mature trees, landscaping
696 Prospect Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (Criterion C)-Queen Anne style residential building, ca. 1890 – Contributing features: grassy lawn, mature tree
794 Prospect Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (Criterion C)-Queen Anne residence with intact massing and detailing, ca. 1910
796 Prospect Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (Criterion C)-Italian Renaissance Revival Manufacturing building, ca. 1910
895 Prospect Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (Criterion C)-vernacular Cottage style residential building, 1905 – Contributing features: hedge, grassy lawn
602-604 Fargo Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (Criterion C)-Queen Anne residence with intact massing and detailing, ca. 1910 – Contributing features: grassy lawn
24 Rhode Island Street Episcopal Church Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (Criteria A and C)-Social History and institutional (orphanage) architecture, designed between 1880-1895 by W.H. Archer, and incorporated into a larger Colonial Revival style building designed by Henry Osgood Holland, ca. 1920 – Contributing features: grassy lawn, mature trees, landscaping – Non-contributing features: modern addition
24 Rhode Island Street Hutchinson Memorial Chapel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (Criterion C)- Gothic Revival style ecclesiastical building, designed by W.H. Archer, 1895 – Contributing features: grassy lawn, mature trees, landscaping
99 Rhode Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (Criterion A)-Vernacular single bay brick masonry commercial building, ca. 1890. Owned by Vinny Fertita (1920-1935) and Sammy LaTona (1936-1980). Shoe repair shop from ca. 1920 to ca. 1980. – Contributing features: paved sidewalk

National Register of Historic Places Eligible Historic District

Prospect Hill Historic District

The Prospect Hill Historic District is National Register eligible under Criteria A and C. The district possesses a concentration of architectural styles popular during the period ca. 1880-1955, depicting residential growth and development in the City of Buffalo adjacent to Olmsted's Front Park and Prospect Park.

609 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – “Gardener’s Cottage” from “Elmstone” estate, ca 1870. Simple frame building with Gothic Revival detailing. – Contributing features: faces Front Park and mature tree-lined Busti Avenue, grass lawns
615 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Residential building, ca. 1955 – Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance.
625 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Residential building, ca. 1955 – Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance.
629 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Residential building, ca. 1920 – Contributing features: faces Front Park and mature tree-lined Busti Avenue; grass lawns; landscaping
637 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Residential Building, ca. 1889 – Contributing features: associated with Elmstone Estate, faces Front Park, mature trees, grass lawns, landscaping.
639 Busti Avenue* <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Residential building, ca. 1937 – Contributing features: faces Front Park, grass lawns, landscaping.
643 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Simple Four-Square residential bldg. with Prairie Style detailing ca. 1940. – Contributing features: faces Front Park and mature tree-lined Busti Avenue; grass lawns; landscaping

669 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1950 - Contributing features: faces Front Park and mature tree-lined Busti Avenue; grass lawns; landscaping
675 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1950 - Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance
679 Busti Avenue <i>contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Anne style residential building, ca. 1886, designed by Joseph Lyman Silsby - Contributing features: faces Front Park, slate stairs, grass lawn, landscaping
683 Busti Avenue <i>contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Ann style residential building, ca. 1890, altered by addition of ca. 1940s enclosed front porch - Contributing features: grass lawn, stairs from lawn to sidewalk
685 Busti Avenue <i>Non-contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed outside dates of significance - Building is less than 50 years old.
705 Busti Avenue <i>contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1948, with Italian Renaissance references. - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping
707 Busti Avenue <i>contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1950, with Italian Renaissance references. - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping
709 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1895 - Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance
713 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1950 - Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance
719 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stick style residential building, 1882 - Contributing features: faces Front Park; slate walk, grass lawn; landscaping
721 Busti Avenue <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stick style residential building, 1882 - Contributing features: faces Front Park; slate walk, grass lawn; landscaping
618 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American Four-Square residential building, ca. 1920 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees, granite curbs
620 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1939 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; granite curbs
630 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Anne Residential Bldg. ca. 1890 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; granite curbs
640 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1940 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; granite curbs
644 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1939 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; granite curbs
650 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1939 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; granite curbs
654 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1899-1925 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; slate sidewalks; granite curbs
664 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, 1939 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park; mature trees; granite curbs

676 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Stick style residential building, ca. 1880 Contributing features: grass lawn, cast concrete curb around perimeter, landscaping, mature tree, hedge
682 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Queen Anne style residential building, ca. 1885 Contributing features: grass lawn, landscape, mature tree
683 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Craftsman style residential building, designed by Joseph Magliore, 1928 Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping, mature tree
687 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Craftsman style residential building, designed by Joseph Magliore, 1928 Contributing features: grass lawn
688 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Queen Anne style residential building, ca. 1880 Contributing features: grass lawn
691 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Craftsman style residential building, designed by Joseph Magliore, 1928 Contributing features: grass lawn
692 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Vernacular Victorian residential building, ca. 1883 Contributing features: grass lawn, hedge on both sides of property
695 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Craftsman style residential building, ca. 1915 Contributing features: grass lawn
698 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Second Empire style residential building, ca. 1885 Contributing features: grass lawn
699 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Craftsman style residential building, ca. 1915 Contributing features: grass lawn
702 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Second Empire style residential building, ca. 1883 Contributing features: slate walk, grass lawn
705 Columbus Parkway Contributing	"Up-Down" double residential bldg., Vernacular with Queen Anne influences ca. 1893 Contributing features: grass lawn
706 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Craftsman style residential building, designed by Frank Internicola, ca. 1925 Contributing features: grass lawn
707 Columbus Parkway Contributing	"Up-Down" double residential bldg. Vernacular with Queen Anne influences ca. 1900 Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
709 Columbus Parkway Contributing	"Up-Down" double residential bldg. Vernacular with Queen Anne influences ca. 1900 Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
710 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Craftsman style residential building, ca. 1925 Contributing features: grass lawn
713 Columbus Parkway Contributing	"Up-Down" double residential bldg., Vernacular with Queen Anne influences ca. 1900 Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
716 Columbus Parkway Contributing	Wood frame Italianate residential building, ca. 1875 Contributing features: grass lawn
717 Columbus Parkway Contributing	"Up-Down" double vernacular residential bldg, ca. 1900 Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees

720 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Italian Renaissance style residential building, designed by August Eisenwein, ca. 1896 - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping, mature trees
723 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential bldg. Free classical Queen Anne ca. 1900 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
724 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonial Revival style residential building, designed by Louis P.J. Eckel, ca. 1905 - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping, mature trees, and hedge
730 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Craftsman style residential building, designed by Ulysses G. Orr, ca. 1909 - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping, and a stone wall
731 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential bldg. Red brick, Queen Anne ca. 1888 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
751 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential bldg. vernacular with Queen Anne detailing, ca. 1900 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
753 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vernacular residential bldg. with Queen Ann detailing ca. 1905 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
757 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vernacular residential bldg. with Queen Ann detailing ca. 1900 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
759 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Ann style residential bldg., ca. 1905 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
763 Columbus Parkway <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential bldg. Queen Anne style ca. 1883 - Contributing features: grass lawns, mature trees
114 Columbus Park W (Connecticut Street) <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1890 - Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance.
136 Columbus Park W (Connecticut Street) <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonial Revival style residential building, ca. 1920 - Contributing features: grass lawn, mature trees
140 Columbus Park W (Connecticut Street) <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vernacular brick residential building, ca. 1920 - Contributing features: grass lawn, mature trees
144 Columbus Park W (Connecticut Street) <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vernacular brick residential building, ca. 1920 - Contributing features: grass lawn, mature trees
150 Columbus Park W (Connecticut Street) <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American Four Square residential building with Craftsman detailing, ca. 1920 - Contributing features: grass lawn, mature trees
156 Columbus Park W (Connecticut Street) <i>Contributing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building, ca. 1920 - Vernacular architecture consistent with history of the district and revised period of significance .

728 Niagara Street Contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential building with Italian Renaissance Revival detailing, ca. 1925 - Contributing features: faces Columbus Park, grass lawn, wrought iron fence at front perimeter of property, wood fences at side and back of property, landscaping
772 Niagara Street Contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - French Second Empire style residential building, ca. 1880 - Contributing features: grass lawn, wrought iron fence behind a chain link fence, mature trees, landscaping
778 Niagara Street Contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Italian Renaissance Revival style residential building, designed by Charles Forrest, 1922 - Contributing features: grass lawn, perimeter hedge
784 Niagara Street Contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Italian Renaissance Revival style commercial building, designed by Charles Forrest, 1922 - Contributing features: grass lawn, hedge, wrought iron fence, masonry piers, landscaping
796 Niagara Street Contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Anne style residential building, 1892 - Contributing features: grass lawn
802 Niagara Street Contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Anne style residential building, 1892 - Contributing features: grass lawn
804 Niagara Street Contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Anne style residential building, 1892 - Contributing features: grass lawn
11 Vermont Ave. Contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonial Revival style residential building, ca. 1930 - Contributing features: grass lawn, mature tree
40 Vermont Ave. Contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonial Revival style residential building, designed by William H. Boughton, 1892 - Contributing features: grass lawn, iron fence
44 Vermont Ave. Contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hybrid Queen Anne/Shingle style residential building, designed by William H. Boughton, ca. 1893 - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping
48 Vermont Ave. Contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shingle style residential building, designed by William H. Boughton, ca., 1892 - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping
50 Vermont Ave. Contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonial Revival style residential building, ca. 1900 - Contributing features: grass lawn, landscaping
76/86 Vermont Avenue St. Mary's on the Hill Episcopal Church and Parish House Contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Church and rectory complex, designed by William H. Boughton, 1892 - St. Mary's on the Hill Episcopal Church is a Gothic Revival style ecclesiastical building - St. Mary's on the Hill Parish House is a Tudor Revival style ecclesiastical building - Contributing features: grass lawn, mature trees

* 641 Busti Avenue is associated with 639 Busti Avenue. There are no buildings on 641 Busti Avenue.

NYS DOT revised JUNE 16, 2008